The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII---NO. 5. MASSILLON, OHIO, JULY 19, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,527.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

In effect June 2, 1889.

North.	South.
No. 2 8 05 a. m	No. 5 6 05 a. m.
No. 4 3 08 p. m	No. 1 10 00 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 22 p. m.
Local 8 15 p. m	Local 2 15 p. m.

Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 20 a. m	No. 3 7 00 a.m
No. 6 1 15 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 40 p.m
Local 8 55 a. m	Local 3 50 p.m

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8.....Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10.....Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4.....Daily	1 12 p. m
No. 20.....Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14.....Daily except Sunday	7 20 a. m.
Local	12 55 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1.....Daily except Sunday	3 25 a. m
No. 11.....Daily except sunday	10 13 "
No. 9.....Daily	11 08 a. m
No. 3.....Daily	5 48 p. m
No. 13...Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local	3 20 a. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 35 Express..10:10 p m	No. 2 Express...10.36 a m
No. 27 Express...4:20 a m	No. 88 Express.. 3:47 p m
No. 3 Express...3:08 p m	No. 38 Express..10:32 p m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner. Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PHILIP BLUMENSCHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars. Princeton, Ills,

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MA[illegible]LLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

TINWARE.

HENRY [illegible]. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.

W. A. Redmond,

Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the clerk of the board of education of Tuscarawas township, Stark county, O., until 12 o'clock noon on the 27th day of July, 1889, for building a school house on the lot situated in sub-District No. 11 in said township, according to plans and specifications on file in said office. Each bid must contain the name of every person interested in the same, and be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee of some disinterested person, that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into and the performance of it properly secured. The bid for each kind of material called for by the specifications must be stated separately, and the price of each given, and the price of labor must also be stated. None but the lowest responsible bid will be accepted and the board may reject any or all bids. By order of the board of Education.

HENRY MADDER, Clerk.

JUNE 29, 1889.

Pittsburgh Female College,

—AND—

Conservatory of Music.

Plan, schools of Elocution and Fine Arts. Full courses of study leading to graduation in each. Also special courses of study. Central, healthful. 23 teachers. Superior home comforts and care for young ladies. Thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 10th. Rates moderate. Send for catalogue and full information to the President,

REV. A. H. NORCROSS, Pittsburgh, Pa

Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Council of the City of Massillon, O., at the office of the City Clerk, at the corner of Erie and Tremont streets in said city, until 12th day of August A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of a sewer on East Main street from Prospect street to a point 100 feet east of Front street in said city in sewer district No. 1, according to plans, profiles and specifications now on file in the office of the City Civil Engineer of said city.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty in the sum of $1,000, signed by some disinterested and responsible person. That if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into and its performance properly secured.

The council reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

By order of the City Council.

H. W. LOEFFLER,
Clerk of the City of Massillon.

MASSILLON, July 8th, 1889

"CLEAR THE WAY FOR ME."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY AT SHAMOKIN.

Two Men Instantly Killed, Two or Three Others Will Die and Many More Severely Injured—The Accident Caused by Two Runaway Cars Colliding With and Telescoping a Passenger Train—A Loss to the Road of $150,000.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 18.—A frightful accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley railroad a mile east of this city last evening by two runaway cars colliding with a passenger train. The following named were killed:

Aaron Shipe, single, a carpenter, crushed between the tanks of the locomotive and platform of the car.

John Roush, married, carpenter at Hickory Swamp.

The wounded were as follows:

Norman Wo[illegible] and face fearfully lacerated.

L. Bri[illegible] head cut and leg broken.

Irvin K[illegible]ser, both legs broken and head cut.

John Baker, slate picker, shoulder broken.

Unknown Hungarian woman, leg and wrist broken and head badly cut.

James Hodge, leg broken and face cut.

Patrick Britton, legs frightfully mangled: will probably die.

Michael Britton, back broken: supposed fatally.

William Lindemann, conductor, bruised about the body and face cut.

Engineer Albert Reed, legs injured, face and head badly cut.

Michael Gable, head cut and badly bruised.

Mrs. John McHugh, serious internal injuries.

John Miller, Polander, collar bone broken.

Joseph Fredericks, back broken: will die.

Jacob Kulp, head, face and legs cut and bruised.

John Carott, legs mangled.

John Thomas, jaw fractured and face cut.

The cars were loaded with miners, slate pickers and women. At Coal Run switch the road branches on to the main line, which had heretofore been hidden by a chain of mountains. After the train gained the main line a miner sitting on the rear platform seen the two runaway cars dashing down the track at a lightning speed. With a cry of warning he jumped off and rolled down an embankment in safety. Then Flagman John Metz followed and placed a number of railroad ties on the track, through which the cars passed like a shot.

Wild Scene of Confusion.

By this time the inmates of the two passenger cars, which were literally packed, beheld the danger and a wild scene of confusion ensued. A rush for the doors was made. A few succeeded in gaining the platform and safely jumped. Then a jam occurred in the doorway. A number escaped through the windows and rolled down a steep embankment. Mrs. John McHugh, about to become a mother, leaped from her seat and shouted to the men in the rear car, "Clear the way for me." Instantly the men, who were fighting like demons to get out, cleared a passage way through which the woman ran out to the platform and jumped off the flying train into the run. A second later the crash came. After the runaway cars struck they passed through the passenger cars like a bullet.

A Terrible Scene.

The scene that followed was terrible. All this time the wrecked train kept the track and rushed on to Luke Fiddler station with lightning-like swiftness two miles down the line. Then the engine left the track and the cars telescoped. Here is where the most damage was done. After the vast clouds of dust cleared away the work of rescue commenced and in an hour the dead and dying were taken out. Wrecking crews arrived on the scene of the disaster and soon had the road open for traffic. The railroad will sustain a loss of $150,000.

The Chinese Murder at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 18.—The coroner's inquest into the Fourth of July Chinese tragedy is finished. The jury brought in a verdict that Lung Sing came to his death from a wound inflicted by a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of Wah Kee, alias Yet Wo. Wah Kee was immediately arraigned for murder in the first degree. Up to Tuesday evening Wah Kee, who is a confirmed opium smoker, had been denied the use of this drug during his confinement. His condition was so pitiable that the authorities decided to allow him a small quantity of opium on the physician's prescription.

Suit Dismissed.

NEW YORK, July 18.—In the supreme court Judge Barrett dismissed the suit of certain holders of scrip of the New York and Texas Land company against William Walter Phelps and other trustees of that company to compel the proceeds of sales of land to be applied to redemption of scrip. The court decides that the scrip holders have no claim upon such proceeds.

Several Men Injured.

MT. CARMEL, Ills., July 18.—About 11 o'clock this morning a serious accident occurred on the Cairo and Vincennes railroad two miles south of here. A northbound passenger train was thrown from the track and nearly all of the passengers, ten or fifteen in number, were more or less injured. The accident was caused by a freight car containing fruit jumping the track on an embankment. The more seriously injured are: Conductor Charles Long of Danville, Ills., left ear cut off and head cut; seriously hurt. Baggagemaster Cook, bruised all over the body. Mrs. Harter of Terre Haute, badly bruised and injured internally. Mrs. Daniels, Fairfields, Ills., bruised and injured internally. Mrs. McMahon, Carmi, Ills., seriously cut in head. Mrs. Lulla Cox, Jonesboro, Ind., body bruised. W. C. Johnson, Vincennes, Ind., back injured.

DEPUTIES ON GUARD.

Italians Threaten to Burn Coal Mines and Terrorize Other Workmen.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 18.—The sheriff of Kankakee county has placed deputies at Clarke City and Tracy to protect the Taylor-Williams coal shafts from the Italians, who have threatened to burn them, and also to protect the miners who desire to go to work on the terms offered. The English and Irish miners wish to work at the pay offered, which was $2 per day, and in case they mined enough coal at 85 cents a ton to exceed this amount they were to have the excess, but the Italians will not agree to this, and by threats prevent other miners from working. A force has been put to work clearing up the drift in the Clarke City shaft. The shaft works about 300 men, and has been idle since May 1. Trouble is feared when the operators decide to put miners to work.

Cigarette Duelists.

SARATOGA, July 18.—There has been considerable fun around the hotel corridors over the antics of a couple of light-weight dudes who proposed to fight a duel. They engaged in a cigarette quarrel during the afternoon, and Wilkins, who hails from Baltimore, and weighs 115 pounds, challenged Routledge of Boston to fight a duel with pistols. The challenge was promptly accepted, seconds were chosen and the affair was arranged to come to an issue at Saratoga lake at daylight this morning. About midnight Wilkins stole away from his hotel, on South Broadway, and hired a hackman to carry him to Ballston, where he took the 1:30 a. m. train for New York. Routledge is still on the ground, carrying his head high and looking for his man. The full names of the parties could not be learned, but if the pretensions they have made have any backing both are members of prominent families in the cities respectively named.

Dissolution of a Corporation Granted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—The contemplated action against the firm of Sherman Bros. & Co., the elevator firm, for a dissolution of the corporation was begun to-day. Assemblyman William F. Sheehan and United States District Attorney D. S. Alexander appeared in the special term of the superior court before Judge Hatch to make an application to begin an action for the dissolution of the corporation. They represented Attorney General Charles F. Tabor, in whose name the application is made. The request to the attorney general to bring action to dissolve the corporation is signed by Harrison N. Vedder. No objection was made to the application and it was granted by Judge Hatch. Mr. Vedder is a member of the insurance firm of North & Vedder. After this application had been granted an application for an order appointing a receiver was also made and granted. An injunction was also granted restraining Sherman Bros. & Co. from exercising any of their corporate rights.

The McQuade Case.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 18.—The prosecution in the McQuade trial closed their evidence yesterday. The defense then asked the court to advise an acquittal of the prisoner on the ground that the evidence is insufficient to warrent further proceeding, and also on the further ground that the evidence of the accomplices is not sufficiently corroborated. Judge Houghton for the prisoner argued the point at some length, but the court thought the case should go to the jury. Counsel for the defense desired the privilege of swearing one witness before they opened their case and the Rev. Brockwell Morgan stepped forward. He had resided in New York City ten years. He knew the defendant well and had heard his character discussed in the community. He was considered a most honorable man and a kind father, and was universally respected. Court took a recess until to-day.

A Coal Mine Manager Mobbed.

STREATOR, Ill., July 18.—For six weeks a company known as the Illinois Valley Coal company has been operating No. 4 coal shaft of this city. Some miners have been employed, the company paying 80 cents, last year's prices. On Tuesday Manager Lippant failed to produce the money for the past month's work. He stated that the paymaster would be in on an early evening train, and went down to meet him. The men, fearing that Lippant was about to leave the city, followed him and captured him. He gave up altogether about $120. He was surrounded by a crowd of angry men, who pounded and kicked him. He finally managed to elude them and reach the City hall, where he was locked up at his own request. In all he owes the men about $2,000, and this amount they fear they will lose.

Looking to an International Exposition.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Mayor Grant has sent the following request to half a thousand of the most prominent men in this part of the country, representing over $1,500,000,000:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, July 17.

DEAR SIR: I request your presence at a conference of representative citizens to consider the advisability of holding an international exposition at New York in 1892, and to arrange for the preliminary work if it is deemed advisable. I hope you will be kind enough to attend at my office on Thursday, the 25th of July, at 3:30 o'clock.

Truly yours,
HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor.

The Russ House Burned.

FRESNO, Cal., July 18.—The Russ house and stables were burned early this morning. Some horses perished. It was at first thought that a number of persons had lost their lives in the flames, but it seems certain after a thorough search of the ruins that no one was burned to death. Several persons sustained burns, but were not seriously injured. The loss is about $40,000.

A Denial from Secretary Bussey.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The published report of pension office troubles and the dismissal, without sanction from Commissioner Tanner, of Drs. Coolidge, Mason and Bell, three medical examiners in his office, is denied at the interior department. Assistant Secretary Bussey says no discharges have been made unless recommended by Commissioner Tanner.

Their Labors Finished.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The senate interstate commerce committee closed their labors here on Monday afternoon. The senators composing the committee have depated for their homes.

MR. BLAINE NOT ILL,

AND HAS NO NOTION OF LEAVING THE CABINET.

The Government Has Not Recognized the Claims Either of Hippolyte or Legitime—Chinamen Refused a Landing at New Orleans—Why Minister Terrell Has Not Yet Been Introduced to the King.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—William H. Truscott of this city, mentioned in the New York Times to-day as authority for the statement that Secretary Blaine was about to resign from the cabinet, in an interview last night said: "It is all the sheerest nonsense. I do not know what it all means. All I know of Mr. Blaine's ill-health and his rumored resignation I learned from the newspapers last night. It is puzzling to me what The Times can mean. It recently accused me of giving information about Mr. Blaine to a newspaper which it did not name, and I do not even know what paper it refers to. I do not care to notice the matter at all."

Mr. Blaine Not Ill.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—"Stories sent out to the effect that Secretary Blaine is dangerously ill," said Assistant Secretary of State Wharton, "are absolutely without foundation. It was necessary for certain papers to be sent to Mr. Blaine last week, and it was a question whether Walker Blaine or Mr. Dent should take them to the Secretary of State. Finally, however, Walker Blaine decided to make the trip, as it would give him an opportunity to see and talk with his father, and if there had been any symptoms of sickness such as has been reported I would surely have been notified. We have not yet issued letters of instruction to Minister Douglass, and he will not sail for Hayti until matters assume a more definite shape in the black republic. As a matter of fact, our government has not recognized the claims either of Hippolyte or Legitime, and until that is done it will not be imperative to send our representative to Hayti. Besides, it is the yellow fever season now in Hayti and there is no reason why Minister Douglass should jeopardize his health by going there at an unhealthy period."

Chinamen Refused a Landing.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Southern Pacific Steamship company, through its counsel, Mr. Tweed, will make argument before the secretary of the treasury on Wednesday concerning the construction of the Chinese exclusion act. The specific question is whether twelve Chinese residents of Cuba, who are returning to their native country, shall be allowed to land at New Orleans from a South Pacific vessel and proceed overland to San Francisco, where they want to take passage for China. At New Orleans the collector of customs refused to allow them to land and the question was submitted to Acting Secretary Batcheller, who has informed C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific company, that a hearing would be given to his representative on Wednesday.

Report of Chief Engineer.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In his annual report to the chief of engineers Lieut. Col. S. M. Mansfield makes the following estimates for improvements to rivers and harbors in Massachusetts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891: Newburyport harbor, $142,500; Merimac river, to complete, $22,500; Powow river, $30,000; Ipswich river, to complete, $20,000; Harbor of Refuge, Sandy bay, Cape Ann, $250,000; Gloucester harbor, $305,000; Manchester harbor, $11,800; Lynn harbor, $50,000; Winthrop harbor, $167,600; Boston harbor, $440,000 for the fiscal year and to complete; Hingham harbor, $8,000; Scituate harbor, $30,000; Plymouth harbor, $17,500; Wellfleet harbor, $26,000; Provincetown harbor $7,500.

Minister Terrell Injured.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Information has been received by friends here of an accident to Hon. E. H. Terrell of Texas, minister to Belgium. As he was boarding the steamer in New York he struck his knee against a projection, injuring it so badly that he has been unable since to walk. He reached Brussels, but has been confined to his room and has not yet been presented to the king. In a letter Mrs. Terrell says she fears that the result may prove quite serious.

Meeting of Executive Board, K. of L.

CHICAGO, July 17.—About noon yesterday the executive board of the Knights of Labor went into executive session, which was continued throughout the day and evening until a late hour. The first business of the board was the selection of the time and place of the next general assembly. It was decided that it should be held at Atlanta, Ga., on the second Tuesday of next November. In an interview Mr. Powderly says the present meeting of the board is a quarterly meeting, called in Chicago for the convenience of northwestern assemblies, to save them the time and expense of a journey to Philadelphia. The statement that this is an exceptional meeting Mr. Powderly claims to be untrue, and says: "Every one knows we meet wherever convenience suggests, and as a mater of fact we met here in Chicago two years ago." The board will continue in session several days.

Hippolyte Rewarding His Friends.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Minister Preston has announced that the Haytian Insurgent General Hippolyte had commissioned W. P. Clyde, head of the Clyde line of steamers, a general of division in Hippolyte's army. Mr. Cameron of the same line was made a brigadier general and J. Haustedt was made Hippolyte's minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from Hayti to the United States. The army commissions are awarded for political assistance. No pay is attached to the commissions, but Mr. Clyde and Mr. Cameron are entitled to wear general's uniform with spurs and sign checks with the honor attached "general division army DeHayti."

The President Enjoying Life.

DEER PARK, Md., July 16.—The president seems to be enjoying life here, having temporarily laid aside official cares. Yesterday afternoon the president played ten pins with Secretary Windom and at 5 o'clock they went driving.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

Dr. Cronin, Dan., Clan-na-Gael and Old Ireland Are Mentioned.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 16.—The following letter was picked up yesterday on the Grand Trunk road track near Stamford, two miles west of this place, by J. Kelliher, a laborer. There is no postmark or stamp on the envelope and it is supposed to have been dropped by some person going west on the railroad:

NIAGARA FALLS, March 11.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I have just arrived here and am waiting for the event that is going to take place on the 4th. Be sure and make away with our d—— enemy and spy, Dr. Cronin. Leave no corner in which there shall be any suspicion, and may the Holy Father bless you for the deed. I am in terrible anxiety. Tell Dan to be very careful: also Kunze. Work for Ireland. Be true to Clan-na-Gael No. 20.

Your dear friend,
J. W. KAVANAUGH.

The letter is written on medium-sized half sheet note paper with pencil and enclosed in a cream-colored envelope, addressed in ink, "Clan-na-Gael 20, Chicago, Ill., (immediate)." The envelope has every appearance of having been carried in a person's pocket some time.

"JACK THE RIPPER"

CARVES AND SLASHES ANOTHER VICTIM AT WHITECHAPEL.

As Usual the Detectives Have No Theory to Advance—Parnell's Counsel Withdraws—Parnell Anxious to Have His Cross-Examination Done With, but the Attorney General is in No Hurry—Boulanger's Trial Set Down for Aug. 10.

LONDON, July 17.—Now that the counsel for the Parnellites have withdrawn from the field it looks as though the Parnell commission would play to empty benches for the balance of the season. Long before the doors were thrown open the corridors leading to the chambers where the commission holds its sessions were packed with people anxious to gain admission, for it was generally known that some of the counsel, if not all, would make their a lieus to the court and an interesting scene was expected. When Sir Charles Russell and his colleagues finished their statements to the court and walked out of the room they were followed by three-fourths of the spectators present for whom the further proceedings before the commission had lost all interest.

Mr. Parnell is anxious to have his own cross-examination before the commission done with, so that he may be left with free hands when the time comes for him to go to Edinburgh to accept the freedom of that city, which the municipality tendered him more than a month ago. But Attorney General Webster is evidently determined that Mr. Parnell shall not be left free to pitch into the commission when he gets to Edinburgh and so, having postponed the cross-examination, he purposes to keep Parnell dancing attendance upon the commission at his own pleasure. It is not likely, however, that this piece of malice on the part of the attorney general will be of any avail. The ceremony at Edinburgh will prove too good an opportunity for a caustic arraignment of the commission by the Parnellites, and though Mr. Parnell himself may be legally stopped from criticising a court before which he is, by this trick, kept as a witness, there will be nothing to prevent his giving utterance to his indignation through any one of the Irish orators who will accompany him on his trip. Whatever Mr. Parnell has to say on that occasion of the commission will be said by Mr. Justin McCarthy or Mr. William O'Brien, but it will be well understood by all concerned that though the voice is the voice of Jacob the hand will be the hand of Esau.

The "Ripper's" Latest Victim.

LONDON, July 17.—One more murder has been added to the long list credited to "Jack the Ripper" in Whitechapel. The body of a woman, evidently one of the disreputable frequenters of the district, was found in Castle alley, only a short distance from where the other murders were committed. The body was horribly mutilated and bears undoubted evidence of the work of the fiend whose atrocities in Whitechapel have terrorized the whole district repeatedly. The police are as far as ever from the identity of the murderer and seem perfectly paralyzed. The excitement throughout Whitechapel, when the news of the discovery of a fresh victim of the mysterious "Ripper" has spread with lightning rapidity, is at fever heat.

Becomes the Property of Americans.

PARIS, July 17.—M. Proust, the French minister of fine arts, has written a letter announcing the withdrawal of the credit upon which he depended for the purchase of Millet's "Angelus." The picture now becomes the property of the American Art association.

Boulanger to be Tried Aug. 10.

PARIS, July 17.—The trial of Gen. Boulanger has been definitely fixed for Aug. 10, and MM. Rochefort and Dillon, as well as Boulanger, have been summoned to appear to place themselves under the jurisdiction of the court within ten days. In the event of their failure to do so within twenty days they are warned that they will be outlawed and all their property in France will be summarily confiscated, and will remain so until they surrender themselves to be dealt with as the law directs. The charge upon which Gen. Boulanger is to be tried has been formulated and is that of instigating municipalities against the government. Unless Boulanger presents himself for trial on the date fixed and makes a defense judgment will be given against him at once, and from this judgment there will be no appeal.

Fumigating Steamers.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The first of the three fumigating steamers, the Louis Pasteur, for the use of the marine hospital service to enable them to enforce more strictly the quarantine laws has been completed and will be launched from the yards at Wilmington to-day.

NO CLUE TO THE MURDER.

THE POLICE UNABLE TO LAY THEIR HANDS ON JACK THE RIPPER.

His Latest Crime Far from Reviving the Excitement Occasioned by His Fiendish Work in September Last—Burning of a Hotel and Narrow Escape of Guests—Soldiers in Readiness to Quell Disturbances.

LONDON, July 15.—The murder in Whitechapel is far from reviving the excitement occasioned by Jack the Ripper's fiendish work last September. The fact is people have all along settled down to the conviction that the murderer was only taking a vacation, and no one is surprised at the discovery that he has again appeared to indulge in his pastime of murder. Then, too, the prevailing idea that the police are impotent to solve the dread mystery serves to render people callous, as the excitement of the chase after the perpetration of the crime is entirely missing. The women of Whitechapel, of the class to which all of the murderer's victims belonged, are of course in a perfect frenzy of fear, but otherwise London accepts its last horror as quite a matter of course. Unless the cunning fiend perseveres in his bloody work and fresh victims fall beneath his cruel knife Englishmen will soon forget the wretch lying mangled in obscure alley.

All the persons arrested on suspicion of connection with the Whitechapel murder have been released.

A Consolation.

The Socialists assembled in Paris from all over Europe and America afford a new diversion to the Parisians, and their wrangles serve to console for the loss of their parliament, which has just adjourned.

Narrow Escape of Hotel Guests.

LONDON, July 18.—Fire broke out at the Hotel Prevatille here early this morning and the guests, who were mostly foreigners, were compelled to flee for their lives, many of them in their night clothing just as they had jumped from their beds. Madame Catanco, the prima donna in the opera of Otello, now playing at the Lyceum, was rescued with great difficulty. She lost her entire wardrobe and all her diamonds.

A Strike Spreading.

The strikes in the Voitsberg district have become general and every miner is now out. The strikers from the Loeben district, only a few miles distant, are flocking to Voitsberg and serve to aggravate the discontent. The military are kept in readiness to quell any disturbances and reinforcements are on the way from Graz. The mine owners offer an advance of 20 per cent. in wages, but the men hold out for 50 per cent. Troops are occupying the glass works and paper mills in Voitsberg, but in the mines it is feared that the men will set the pits on fire. Seven arrests of violent strikers were made to-day.

The Gentlemen of Gloucester.

LONDON, July 18.—The cricket game between the Philadelphia and Gloucester teams is finished. The Americans completed their second inning with 249. The gentlemen of Gloucester then went in and won by eight wickets.

To Travel Incognito.

BERLIN, July 18.—It is announced here that the coming visit of the Emperor William to London will be incognito.

The Allans to Improve Their Fleet.

LONDON, July 17.—The Allans, owners of the Allan line of steamships, are about to enlarge and improve their fleet between England and Canada. They propose to add several fast steamers to their passenger service, thereby considerably reducing the time between English ports and Montreal and Quebec.

120 Horses Burned.

LOWELL, Mass., July 18.—The large stable of the Lowell Horse Railroad company was burned, together with 120 horses, about 30 cars, and a quantity of grain, besides tools and other material. The stable is a total loss. The Hotel Belmont, on one side of the stable, was damaged somewhat, and a boarding house over the stable was gutted. Besides this, several families on Howe and Davidson streets, back of the stable, were burned out. The loss to the car company will be from $100,000 to $125,000; insurance about $75,000. The other losses cannot be estimated. Several persons were slightly injured during the excitement.

Result of an Elopement.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Michael Vinopli and Marie Clabrado, members of a colony of Italian berry pickers, near Waterford, N. J., eloped Tuesday night. The girl's father and friends pursued and overtook the fugitive couple, and as the father was about to chastise Vinopli the latter shot the old man in the thigh, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The wounded man's friends then fell upon Vinopli and beat him so terribly that he afterward died. Clabrado was taken to the hospital in Camden. Several arrests have been made, but it is not certain that the guilty parties are in custody.

Four Men Lose Their Lives in Trying to Recover a Mensly Time Piece.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon four men lost their lives in this city under peculiar circumstances. A watch was dropped in a cess-pool and the men were endeavoring to recover it. They dug a large hole at the side of the pool and this hole was filled with water by the rain. One man stood on a ladder above the water and made an opening into the cess-pool. The foul air and gas rushed out and overcame him and he fell into the water. A friend went to his assistance and was likewise overcome. One by one seven men fell into the water, which by this time was full of muck and slime from the vault. Three men were rescued by men who afterwards perished in attempting to save the others. The dead are James Crawford, bricklayer; Alfred Kunkler, laborer; John Cleary, blacksmith; Frank Maloney, plasterer. Crawford and Cleary were married.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CELEBRATED BY A WORLD

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE ART OF SUN PICTURE MAKING.

Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre Joseph Nicephore Niepce—Many Experimenters Before Them — Curious Stories About Ancient Pictures Made by Sunlight.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The present year is [illegible] celebrated as a semi-centenary [illegible] a fashion that [illegible] in several [illegible] rather remarkable. The celebration is not confined to any one country, but [illegible] all over the globe. It is [illegible] the [illegible] bounds of [illegible] at least the [illegible] and yet [illegible] particular [illegible] knows very little of what is going on in this world [illegible].

This is the semi-centenary year of the discovery of the art of making pictures by sunlight. It is also the centenary of the birth of Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, the discoverer of that art. These considerations have aroused the enthusiasm not only of the enormous regular army of [illegible] of the camera, the professional photographers, but of the yet more vast [illegible] of amateurs, whose joy and [illegible] in their beloved art finds delight [illegible] this year in an infinitude of [illegible], which they read to each other, [illegible] experiences which they mutually [illegible] in all languages, and appropriate [illegible] without number. To give [illegible] a permanence to their [illegible] occasion, the Photographers' Association of America have [illegible] "jubilee medals" in gold [illegible] silver, bearing a head of Daguerre [illegible], which will be distributed [illegible] at their annual convention [illegible] Boston in August.

The [illegible] into a practicality by Daguerre [illegible] been the dream of many [illegible] before him, and there were not wanting legends of its measurable accomplishment in strange ways by others. It is recorded that one La Roche, hundreds of years ago, did put into a bowl some solution the secret of which was known to him alone, the which when steadily gazed upon by any one would congeal, retaining in its depths a visible, clear and perfect picture of the gazer. If La Roche ever did anything of the sort he was in all probability piously burned as one in league with the foul fiend, but the chances are that he never did. Another of the historical myths in this connection is that M. Charles, a Frenchman, did in 1790 possess some process by which sunlight produced portraits in a dark impression upon a prepared surface. The yogees of India have from time immemorial claimed the power to produce pictures by occult means out of the "astral current," or ether, and to fix them permanently upon material surfaces by sheer force of will; but one has to have quite a robust faith to believe it. In 1802 Thomas Wedgewood published in the journal of the Royal institute of England "an account of a method of copying paintings upon glass and of making profile by the agency of light upon nitrate of silver, with observations by H. Davy." That was the first recorded attempt to produce images by the decomposing powers of light.

In 1814 Joseph Nicephore Niepce, of Chalons-sur-Saone, France, entered upon a series of interesting and important experiments on the chemical action of light, particularly with reference to its property of altering the solubility of many resinous substances. His object was the fixing of the images of the camera obscura. Ten years later M. Daguerre, then a scene painter with M. Degotti, at the Grand Opera in Paris, entered upon a similar course of experiment. He used paper impregnated with a solution of the nitrate or chloride of silver, but failed to attain an encouraging degree of success in that direction. Then he turned his attention to working upon polished metallic plates, upon which he did better, but made slow progress, owing to the seeming impossibility of fixing with any permanency the images he obtained. Niepce meanwhile had discovered a process by which using asphalte as a sensitive material on a basis of copper he got pictures. He found it in 1816, called it "heliography" and worked at it up to the time of his death, in 1833, without ever being able to develop it into a thing of any practical value. It was uncertain and altogether too slow, requiring from six to eight hours of exposure, even with good sunlight. He hoped to make it of use in producing etchings, and in 1827 put before the Royal society, of London, several pictures on metal plates, in the state of advanced etchings, the etching of which had been effected by acid subsequent to that part of the process in which light had laid bare certain portions of the resin covered plate.

Daguerre, as early as 1826, became acquainted with Niepce and made overtures for joint experimental work, but was repelled coldly, and it was not until 1827 that cordial relations were established between them, and not until 1829 that they formed a coalition for joint experiment and mutual interest in their respective discoveries. When Niepce died, in 1833, his son, M. Isidore Niepce, took his place in a continued arrangement with M. Daguerre for conjoined interest in the results of their continued experiments. It does not appear that the younger Niepce discovered anything, though it is possible that his researches among materials may have been of valuable aid to Daguerre. Notwithstanding all their years of patient experimenting and study, they failed to attain what it seemed the ironical humor of nature to at length reveal to Daguerre by an apparent accident. A silvered plate, sensitized with iodine, when properly exposed, showed on its surface no sign of an image. Why it did not was not apparent; but it was a failure, one of the many, and as such was carelessly put aside in a cupboard, where it remained over night.

When brought out the next morning to be polished up and tried over again, it bore—to M. Daguerre's great astonishment—a distinct and perfect picture, the best he had ever got. Searching for the cause of this development, he found it to be an open dish of mercury, in the cupboard, which had made a deposit on the iodized silver in exact proportion to the intensity of the light by which each part of the plate had been affected. Nature had given up the key to another of her mysteries. From that hint it was but a short step for the experimenter to hasten the process by exposing his plates thereafter to the fumes from a dish of warm mercury and so achieve success. That was late in 1838. By the close of January, 1839, Daguerre deemed his process perfected and brought it to the knowledge of the eminent scientist, M. Arago.

From the first it was deemed that the discovery was so grand a one that it should be given to the world; and the French government, to accomplish that nobly liberal gift to humanity and at the same time in some measure reward the discoverer, voted on June 15, 1839, a pension of 6,000 francs annually to M. Daguerre and 4,000 annually to M. Niepce, one-half of those amounts to be continued to their respective widows, in case of their survival. What a beggarly sum it now seems to have been, viewed in the golden light of the untold millions gained by others from the employment of that art and its development! Still it contented the generous inventor and possibly looked much larger then than it does now. And then there were [illegible], intangible rewards, but dear to Frenchmen's hearts at least. People spoke very well of both Daguerre and Niepce while they lived, and long after they were dead statues were raised to their memory. The one commemorative of Daguerre was a bust put up at Cormeilles (where he was born in 1789) by contributions from the photographers of the civilized world in 1883. Niepce's was a full length statue erected by Frenchmen at his birthplace, Chalons-sur-Saone, in 1885.

Daguerre died in 1851. A man named August Brassart, who made the plates for his experiments, is said to be still alive and resident in Naugatuck, Conn. The people of Paris went almost wild over the new process when it was made known, as it was on Aug. 10, 1839. Everybody wanted to take sun pictures. The fever lasted about a year. Then exceedingly few continued the attempt. The great army of amateurs dropped it as one man. It was too difficult and uncertain for any but the most patient and persistent. One in Paris wrote to a friend in this country: "Do not attempt it unless, after making 100 failures, you are ready to go on and make 500 more." And he was right, in the condition of the art at that time. And not only was infinite patience demanded, but considerable means. The silver coated copper plates were costly; the polishing of them required skilled labor, which was not cheap; the chemicals required were expensive. And the results were so disproportionate! Gradually, however, improvements were made.

Sir John Herschel, as soon as the process was made known, pointed out that hyposulphite of soda would be better than a strong solution of chloride of sodium for washing away the iodide of silver that had not been acted upon by the light. M. Firzeau discovered a means, by the use of chloride of gold, for making permanent the pictures that previously were too apt to tarnish and deteriorate. M. Goddard, of London, in 1840, found an improvement in putting bromide of silver, in addition to the iodide of silver, upon the plate. In 1841 M. Claudet used chlorine vapor to increase the sensitiveness of the plate, thereby materially shortening the time necessary for exposure, bringing it from five minutes down to one minute.

And in all this progress American scientists were keeping well to the front. Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, set up in his room in the old university building on Washington Square, New York, in 1839 the first daguerreotype apparatus in the United States, and with Professor John W. Draper made the first portrait of a human face produced by the process, which up to that time had only been successful in picturing statues and other things that had to keep still any desired length of time. Professor Draper's wife was their first victim. The appellation of "victim" is justly applied, for the sitter's face was covered with a white powder and she had to sit in strong sunlight, motionless, for half an hour! To modify the painful effect of the glare of light Professor Draper filtered out most of the heat rays from the sunshine poured upon the sitter by causing it to pass through a glass tank containing a clear blue liquid—but the process could hardly have been pleasurable to the victim even then. It was not long, however, before they got the time of exposure cut down to five minutes, then to four, three, and finally one. At that point it was a practical thing for popular use in making portraits.

So much better was the work done by the American daguerreotypers than that produced in Europe, that over there its superiority was affirmed to be due to "the greater brilliancy of the American atmosphere," and that was insisted upon until some of the American artists went over there and beat the Europeans on their own ground. But for a long time the process continued to be a stupendous and amazing mystery to the general public. Among the crowds always staring at the exposed sample pictures at the daguerreotyper's door, one would explain: "You look in the machine and the picture comes if you look long enough." Another would say: "It is not so much the looking, but the sun burns it in when you look." And a third: "It is not so much the looking, but the plate itself is a looking glass, and if you sit in front of it long enough your shadow sticks on the plate." And the "dark room," where the developing was done, provoked many a row through sitters resenting the supposed suspicion of the artist that they wanted to steal his art, when he declined to leave the door standing open that they might see him at work.

J. H. CONNELLY.

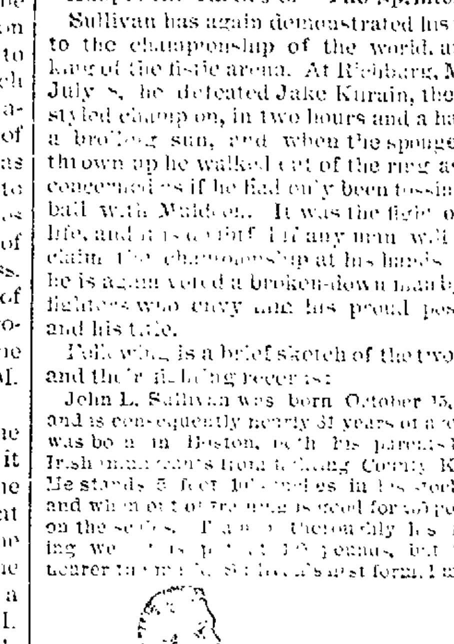
SULLIVAN IS KING.

The Pride of Boston Defeats Jake Kilrain in Seventy-Five Rounds—Three Thousand People Watch the Battle—Kilrain, Unable to Stand the Blows of Sullivan, Adopts the Tactics of "The Sprinter."

Sullivan has again demonstrated his right to the championship of the world, and is king of the fistic arena. At Richburg, Miss., July 8, he defeated Jake Kilrain, the self-styled champion, in two hours and a half in a broiling sun, and when the sponge was thrown up he walked out of the ring as unconcernedly as if he had only been tossing the ball with Muldoon. It was the fight of his life, and it is doubtful if any man will ever claim the championship at his hands until he is again voted a broken-down man by the fighters who envy him his proud position and his title.

Following is a brief sketch of the two men and their fighting records:

John L. Sullivan was born October 15, 1858, and is consequently nearly 31 years of age. He was born in Boston, both his parents being Irish immigrants from [illegible] County Kerry. He stands 5 feet 10½ inches in his stockings and when out of training is good for 220 pounds on the scales. [illegible] his fighting weight [illegible] 195 pounds, but 200 is nearer [illegible] best form. [illegible] match



JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

was with Joe Goss in the spring of 1880. He won it in three minutes. Soon afterward he whipped George Rooke in seven minutes.

The following winter he went to Cincinnati and fought John Donaldson for a purse of $500. This took ten rounds and a total of twenty minutes. A few weeks later he knocked out Steve Taylor in short order at Harry Hill's in New York. By that time he had begun to attract attention and a regular fight was arranged between him and John Flood for a purse of [illegible], with kid gloves. Sullivan trained carefully for the fight, meaning to win if possible. The battle occurred on a barge in the Hudson river near Yonkers, in May, 1881, and was finished in eight rounds, with a total of sixteen minutes of actual fighting. After the fight with Flood Sullivan went on an exhibition tour. At each place an offer of $50 was made to the man who could stand before him for four rounds with regulation gloves. A number accepted the offer but he stopped them all inside of three rounds. Finally a battle was arranged with the champion of America, Paddy Ryan. The stakes were $5,000, and how the fight resulted every body knows. It took place in 1882 at Mississippi City, Miss. Sullivan had Ryan whipped from the start and it took only nine rounds and ten minutes of actual fighting to wrestle the championship from him. After his fight with Ryan Sullivan agreed to stop any man in the world in four rounds with gloves or forfeit $1,000. The first man who accepted the offer was Jimmy Elliott. They met at Washington Park, New York City, July 4, 1882, and before the third round was over Elliott was knocked senseless. Then Richard K. Fox induced Tug Wilson to come from Leicester, England, to face the champion. They met at Madison Square Garden July 17. Wilson stayed with him the four rounds by running away, falling down and getting out of reach. The receipts were $20,000 and Wilson got half of them. March 19, 1883, a testimonial benefit was tendered Sullivan at Mechanics' building in Boston, at which 15,000 people were present and which netted him $20,000. In the following May he met Charlie Mitchell in a four round glove contest at Madison Square Garden, New York. He had Mitchell whipped at the beginning of the third round. August 7 he met Herbert Slade at the same place and had no trouble in putting him to sleep in three rounds.

In September, 1883, Sullivan started out on a tour of the country, making a standing offer of $1,000 to the man who could stand before him for four three-minute rounds with soft gloves. On this tour he met some fifty different men and defeated them all. On November 10, 1884, he and John F. Laflin had a go in Madison Square garden for the entire gate receipts. Sullivan knocked Laflin out of time in three rounds. The next week at the same place he met Al Greenfield, of Birmingham, Eng., another of Fox's importations. He had him whipped when the police stopped them in the second round and the referee awarded Sullivan the fight. In January, 1885, he again met Greenfield in Boston and whipped him in four rounds. A week later Paddy Ryan and Sullivan again faced each other in Madison Square Garden. They had only been boxing thirty seconds when the police took it upon themselves to take part in the affair and compelled them to stop and the match was therefore called a draw. In June, 1885, the champion met Jack Burke in Chicago, and though he was not well at the time he knocked him out in the fifth round. Then Dominick McCaffrey challenged him to a public six-round battle with gloves. They met at Chester Park, Cincinnati. McCaffrey saved



JAKE KILRAIN.

himself by falling without being hit and hugging all he could, but the referee awarded Sullivan the fight. Before that McCaffrey had bested Charley Mitchell in a four-round contest. For the next year or so Sullivan did little sparring, traveling most of the time with a theatrical company. In 1886 he again started on a sparring tour of the United States. The first man whom he met was Frank Herald; he put him to sleep in one round in Allegheny City. In November of that year he knocked out Paddy Ryan in San Francisco. In [illegible] he had a six-round [illegible] at Minneapolis [illegible] in the first round, [illegible] the remainder [illegible] when [illegible] Sullivan's broken [illegible] several months; after [illegible] he again went on the road [illegible] there. In March [illegible] Mitchell [illegible] fight [illegible] was finally declared a draw.

Kilrain, whose true name, by the way, is John Jacob Killion, was born at Greenport, Columbia County, N. Y., February 8, 1859. His parents were [illegible], [illegible] a few [illegible] sent a [illegible] Somerville, [illegible] he development [illegible].

There were [illegible] boys in the mill who ridiculed the country boy. In order to defend himself from insult he learned to box. In the course of a year Kilrain whipped four of his [illegible] and established his reputation locally.

In the winter of 1883 Kilrain started out as a professional pugilist and obtained a situation in the Boston Crib Club as assistant instructor in boxing. While in this employ he met and [illegible] the colored pugilist, George [illegible], and fought a draw with Jem Goode. He next tackled Charles Mitchell with the gloves, which contest also resulted in a draw. Then came an encounter with [illegible], who is training [illegible] for the present [illegible]. After [illegible] glove contest, which was stopped by the police, Kilrain went to Benton, [illegible], and almost killed Jerry Murphy. William [illegible], the Prussian, was next disposed of in [illegible] rounds by young Kilrain.

During the year 1886 Kilrain fought Herald and [illegible] him senseless in one round. Denny Kelleher was knocked down seven times in the quarter of an hour he faced Kilrain. Jack Ashton was defeated by Kilrain after a hard-fought battle on Long Island, on a close decision, and Joe Lannon was disposed of in thirteen rounds.

About this time Kilrain attracted the attention of Richard K. Fox, who put up $5,000 with the New York Clipper and offered to back Kilrain against Sullivan for $5,000 or $10,000 and the championship of the world, together with the diamond belt. Sullivan refused to fight and referring contemptuously to the "dime collar," voluntarily relinquished it to Kilrain, who, technically, has been known since as the champion of the world, although he is not recognized as a very [illegible] number of sporting men.

Kilrain's championship disputed by Jem Smith, [illegible] a match was made for [illegible] in a draw.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

National Regatta Preparations—The Most Important Aquatic Event Ever Held in the West—Oarsmen of the Nation in Active Training—Some Details of the Arrangements.

It is beginning to dawn upon every body in general and oarsmen in particular, says the Chicago [illegible], that the approaching regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at Pullman is to be an aquatic occasion of very great interest and importance. The event is fixed for Thursday and Friday, [illegible], and as the annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association occurs at the same place [illegible], oarsmen who attend will not only be able to make an effort for the National championship, but also for the trophies of the leading Western association. This, therefore, is a case of killing two birds with one hand, and the attraction of the occasion is such that all oarsmen who can manage to reach the shore of Lake Calumet for the regatta are likely to do so. It will be an occasion not only to those who will compete, but also to all boat-club men, most of whom have never seen a National regatta owing to the fact that these champion races have usually been held in the far East.

Many of the clubs are arranging to come in force, and as the principal railroad passenger associations have just conceded a special excursion rate of a fare and a third for this event, it is expected that the attendance of club men will be quite unexampled. This rate is already conceded by the Central Traffic Association, whose territory includes Canada, Pittsburgh and Buffalo on the east, and a part of the Mississippi river (from Burlington to Cairo) on the west. The same rate is granted by the Western States Passenger Association operating the western territory to the Missouri river and the far northwestern points. Circulars will be sent out to all the clubs stating these rates can be made available. The Trunk Line Association east of Pittsburgh will undoubtedly make similar concessions in order to attract the great number of clubs in the eastern centers.

Reports from all points indicate that the oarsmen are in active preparation. Canada will be largely represented, as the Canadian association regatta has been arranged with special reference to the event, which will therefore take on an international phase. Winnipeg and Minnetonka associations will also, in all probability, hold their regatta on August 1 and 2 instead of July 9 and 10, so that the winners before returning home can take part in the great Pullman contests. In like manner the races of the Iowa State Association are fixed to occur July 24 and 25 in order to accommodate members who wish to attend the National and Mississippi Valley events in August on Lake Calumet. The Northwestern Association has already fallen into line, and will finish up at Grand Rapids in time to send their winners to Chicago.

The New England Association, whose regatta was recently held at Worcester, appropriated a sum of money with which to send some of their winners to the National regatta at Pullman, and it is understood that the famous Bradford eight, of Boston, will come here under this arrangement, together with some other flyers. The Atalanta eight, of New York, who hold the championship of the Passaic and Harlem rivers, have already promised to be present, and the eight of the New York Athletic Club and the Columbias, of Washington, are also expected. In addition to these, four-oared crews and scullers are heard from in every direction, and the impression is that the entries will be at least three times greater in number than usual.

Mrs. Carter.

The report of Mrs. Leslie Carter's engagement as a "star" by Manager Gilmore is confirmed, and there is every reason to believe that this new disgrace to the stage can not be prevented by any ordinary means. Never was there such an infamous attempt to profit by an evil reputation. This woman is confessedly destitute of dramatic talent. She is entirely without stage experience, and there is not the slightest reason for putting her behind the footlights except a desire to cater to a morbid and depraved appetite. The unsuccessful plaintiff in one of the most sensational and nauseating divorce suits on record, she is smirched from head to heels, and it is the unenviable notoriety growing out of this suit that establishes her only commercial value. Manager Gilmore is aware of this fact. He understands quite well that the woman is not a legitimate stage attraction, but with the weak philosophy of the bawdy-house keeper on his tongue, justifies his disreputable engagement by the assurance that it will pay. Exhibiting women of wanton reputation and without talent of any sort would seem to be poor business for a full-grown man who lays claim to any remote connection with decency.

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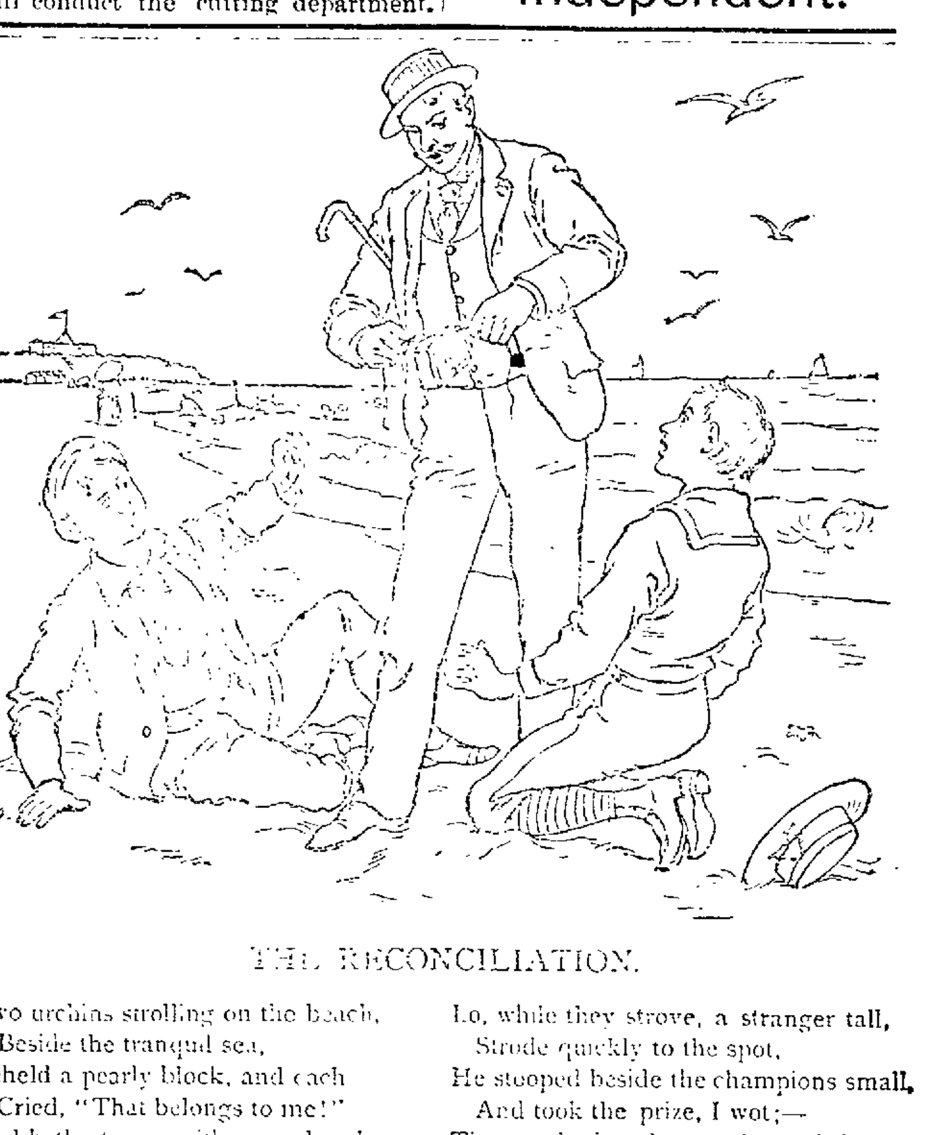
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THE RECONCILIATION.

Two urchins strolling on the beach,
Beside the tranquil sea,
Beheld a pearly block, and each
Cried, "That belongs to me!"
And both at once with eager hands,
Began to scramble in the sands.

Like alabaster pure and white,
Upon the pebbled shore,
That treasure lay, a lovely sight,
And well worth fighting o'er;
Long struggled the contending twain
The prize so coveted to gain.

Lo, while they strove, a stranger tall,
Strode quickly to the spot,
He stooped beside the champions small,
And took the prize, I wot;—
Then spoke in solemn voice and slow,
"Ye both are richer than you know."

Then with a string he did divide
That precious cake, and smiled;
"'Tis Ivory Soap, share it with pride;
My lads, be reconciled!"
Each took his half and went his way,
Oh, rich and happy boys were they.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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PEACE REIGNS ONCE MORE

AND THE GREAT STRIKE AT HOMESTEAD IS SETTLED.

The Mill Will be Started at Once—The Terms of the Settlement and Memorandum of Agreement—All the Old Men to be Retained—A Big Victory for the Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—There will be no more trouble at Homestead, or at least for another year. A conference was held Saturday night between the Amalgamated association officers and the firm. The conference convened in the office of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., on Fifth avenue, at 2:30, and continued until about 11 o'clock. Business was suspended for a short time only, and then was when the members of the conference were disposing of a [illegible] lunch served in the office by the Duquesne club caterer. At the close of the conference it was decided to keep the proceedings quiet and every person present was pledged not to give a word away for publication, but enough leaked out to know that the result of the conference was that everything was done, points were agreed to. Other matters of importance were reserved for discussion. The firm was anxious to settle the trouble. Although they had issued what was termed an ultimatum, it had been withdrawn. This action had been caused by the serious outbreak before them, and they had evidently discovered that a fight with the powerful Amalgamated association and a fight in every sense of the word, and that they could not have as smooth sailing as they had with the workmen at the Edgar Thomson mill.

The Sheriff's Hand.

The crisis was reached on Friday and Sheriff McCandless realized the fact that something had to be done and that very quickly. The members of the Carnegie firm also realized this fact and agreed to make some concessions rather than have murder and bloodshed, but did not admit that the scale of wages they had offered to their men, or any men who are willing to enter their employ, is unfair. In order to avoid serious trouble they consented to a further discussion on the wage question, brought about by the intercession of Sheriff McCandless, who explained the terrible results that might follow an adherence to the original proposition. The proceedings were conducted very quietly, but it was learned that,

Before Going Any Farther,

The men whom Andrew Carnegie had left in charge of the business affairs of the great steel concern decided to consult with the head of the firm. Mr. Carnegie is in Paris, and several cablegrams were forwarded to him during the day and night explaining the situation and asking for advice.

Terms of the Settlement.

Memorandum of agreement between Carnegie, Phipps & Co., limited, and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, covering the Homestead steel works, made this 14th day of July, A. D. 1889.

First—The period of time agreed to is for the coming three years from July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1892.

Second—The rates when agreed to obtain for six months from July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890, and the average selling price of said six months to be the basis upon which wages shall be paid for the next three months, the rate to change every three months thereafter, based upon the average selling price of the preceding three months.

The standard grade of Bessemer billets to be the basis of price. A committee to be appointed, consisting of three members of the Amalgamated Association National lodge officers and three members of the firm, to determine the average selling price for each period, and in the event of these six men not agreeing, a seventh disinterested party to be chosen by them, whose decision shall be final.

All day labor, except common labor, to be paid the same rates as were paid prior to July 1, 1889, and not to be included in the sliding scale. The following class of labor to be included in the three years' agreement at existing wages for the whole term: All engineers, water tenders, pressure pump men, traveling cranes, narrow gauge locomotive engineers, river pump men, millwrights, gas heaters, stocking gang for blooming mill.

The wages scales for the different departments having been considered and agreed upon, copies of the same are furnished herewith to each party.

The foot notes on last year's scales are to be appended to the new scales.

Work on preparing the scale, the base of which has been agreed upon, will be commenced at once. Secretary Martin, in commenting on the settlement, said the Amalgamated people were perfectly satisfied with the result, although the wages of some of the men were reduced, but not as much as at first contemplated by the firm.

A CARD FROM A JUDGE.

The Nashville Jurist Gives His Reasons for Discharging Sullivan.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15.—The American to-day publishes the following card from Circuit Judge McAllister, whose decision liberated John L. Sullivan last Thursday:

I desire to state to the public that in delivering my judgment in the case of John L. Sullivan I did not mention the name of Governor Robert L. Taylor, nor did I ever refer to the practice of the executive department of the state of Tennessee in refusing to extradite for misdemeanor. I based my judgment wholly upon my own construction of the constitution of the United States and the statutes of the state of Tennessee. The reports of the press so far as they attempt to divide the responsibility of my judgment between myself and the governor of the state are wholly without foundation. If there was any error or wrong in the discharge of John L. Sullivan I desire the people of Tennessee to know I assume the whole responsibility. Governor Taylor was not in the city of Nashville at the time. I discharged John L. Sullivan because there was no requisition from the governor of Mississippi nor any warrants of extradition from the governor of Tennessee. The question of extradition for misdemeanors cut no figure whatever in my judgment.

WILLIAM K. MCALLISTER.

Weather Forecast.

Showers; cooler; variable winds.

HAPPY FRENCHMEN

Celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The French citizens of New York and vicinity yesterday began the one hundredth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile with a grand reception and concert at Washington park. The large hall of the park had been specially decorated with a profusion of tri-colored flags and banners. The exercises opened with an official reception to Consul General Bonpart, in which M. Henry Mailard, president of the French centennial committee, made the address of welcome. The consul made a few remarks in response and was followed by Charles [illegible] Thoron, president of the [illegible] society, and others. Letters of regret were read from President Carnot and De Lesseps, [illegible], Mayor Grant, Governor [illegible], President Harrison, Vice President Morton and President Cleveland.

Governor Hill wrote the following: "The French revolution of 1789 [illegible] epoch in the [illegible] towards liberty and [illegible] lustre of which is not [illegible] excesses that the intrigues of [illegible] a people maddened by years of wrong and oppression. The fall of the Bastile sounded [illegible] the world as the knell of despotism and the crying call of freedom to the people to assist them in their [illegible] maintain the dignity of men.

Mr. Cleveland wrote as follows: "The friendship, which has long existed between the United States and France is made more [illegible] by the common [illegible] of the popular [illegible] missions they have made [illegible] to [illegible] the fitness of [illegible] self government."

President Harrison's letter was as follows: "May the people of France be perpetually blessed with prosperity, contentment and peace. May the French republic ever [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] love of all its citizens."

Vice President Morton wrote: "I have the honor [illegible] cordially [illegible] to [illegible] the 31st [illegible] centenary [illegible] Not are [illegible] table tree, [illegible] for the land of our birth. All the children of the American revolution were taught to love the [illegible] land of [illegible] the great [illegible] offered their lives and fortunes in our struggle for freedom. I may therefore say that my affection for France was a hereditary sentiment and [illegible] which [illegible] my [illegible] gentlemen, my [illegible] on [illegible] the grand achievements of your country during the century which has passed since its [illegible] and my best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the [illegible] our sister republic in the old world."

A RUNAWAY CAR.

Fatal Accident on [illegible] Cable Line in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Sunday afternoon cable cars No. [illegible] and [illegible] on the Vine Street Cable road was going northward, heavily loaded, every seat being taken. When the cars reached the power house the gripman left the cars and Conductor Goodman took his place. After leaving the power house the speed of the cars increased, it being down grade. The grip loosened and the cars dropped, shooting ahead. The momentum increased every moment by the grade and heavy load of passengers, until a speed of eighteen miles an hour was reached. When [illegible] Heck's garden, a summer resort, was reached a passenger [illegible] the conductor to stop the cars. In an instant the brake chain broke and fell on the revolving front axle, becoming fastened to it the decoring of the cars was knocked out and a panic ensued, everybody yelling to jump, which the passengers did and were tossed in every direction stunned and dazed. After the cars were stopped it was learned the following were killed and injured: Killed, Mrs. William Felgate of No. [illegible] [illegible] street, neck broken and skull fractured. Injured, Mrs. S. Keller of No. [illegible] Walnut street, severe contusions about head and body; Thomas [illegible], Newport, Ky., left arm broken, cut on chin and contusion; unknown young woman, ear [illegible] cut and bruised. Six others were hurt, one of them quite badly. The majority refused to give their names. The company had several physicians last night employed trying to hunt them up. There would have been none hurt had all remained on the car, as it was stopped within fifty yards by a cable car in front of it.

All Quiet at Deer Park.

DEER PARK, Md., July 15.—There was nothing eventful about the president's first Sunday at Deer Park. He spent it very quietly. He remarked to Secretary Windom that in view of the hot dusty ride of Friday afternoon, he might be obliged to revise his plans for the summer and spend more time here than he originally intended. He does not look forward with pleasure to a twelve hours on the railroad weekly for the next two months, and he will probably go to Washington during that period only when absolutely necessary. Secretary Windom heartily concurs in the proposition to hold cabinet meetings here in the meantime, and Private Secretary Halford volunteers to make trips to Washington as often as necessary.

Endorsing Governor Lowry.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15. A dispatch from Purvis, Miss., says that a meeting of citizens was held there yesterday and strong resolutions were adopted endorsing the course of Governor Lowry in attempting to bring to punishment the prize fighters and their abettors and pledging their support and aid in this direction. A resolution was also adopted expressing their belief in the honesty of Sheriff Cowart and expressing the opinion that he was powerless to do more than he did on the occasion of the prize fight.

N[illegible] IN[illegible]

Harold Sewell, secretary of the Samoan commission to Berlin, arrived on the steamship [illegible] Sunday.

Chas. [illegible] 14 years old, and Emanuel Ezcassi, aged 16, were drowned while bathing in the Harlem river Sunday.

James Montgomery, colored, 20 years of age, was drowned while bathing near the foot of Seventy second street, New York, on Sunday.

A Bayou Goula, La., dispatch says Joseph Kuenscan, a tin peddler from New Orleans, was waylaid and shot by two negroes yesterday. He will probably die.

LIVE WASHINGTON NEWS.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY'S QUEER NOTIONS COMMENTED UPON.

A New Bureau of the War Department Quietly Effected—Preparing for the Congress of the Three Americas—Mr. Blaine's Ill-Health Ridiculed—Printing the Record of the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The board ordered by Secretary Tracy to report upon the subject of general organization tactics and drills for the navy will hold its first meeting at the navy department on Wednesday. Commodore James H. Greer, Capt. A. H. Cooke, Commander Colby M. Chester and Lieuts. Duncan Kennedy and John C. [illegible] compose the board. One of the most salient features of the proposed new organization of the service will be in the matter of improving the boat drill as now used. The recent disaster at Samoa and the still later running ashore of the Constellation, in both cases new boats being lowered have stirred up the navy people to the fact that some improvement over the drill now in use ought to be adopted. Commodore Greer, who has just returned from the European squadron, where he had an opportunity to witness all the manœuvres of the foreign navies, will furnish the board, of which he is president, with some valuable information on this point.

Repairing an Old Hulk.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Sunday Herald says: The navy department will send out in the steamer which leaves San Francisco next Saturday for Honolulu a cast-iron screw weighing over 8,000 pounds. This is intended for the Nipsic, now at that port. The order of Admiral Kimberly sending the Nipsic home instead of the Alert is looked upon as a most remarkable one. When he ordered the ship to Auckland it was against the protest of Commander Mullan. The ship was without a rudder and a jury rudder was rigged by order of Admiral Kimberly. Before the ship was out of the harbor it broke and it was only by stupendous efforts that the Nipsic was prevented from going on the reef a second time. Once more she returned and again broke down and had to return to Apia. Admiral Kimberly was now at a white heat and lost no time in stripping Commander Mullan of the command of the ship. He then ordered both ships to San Francisco. Of course the coal of the Alert soon gave out and the poor old Nipsic had to be left at Fanning Island until the Alert could go north and get more coal. When this became known the department decided to send a new screw for the vessel, and fortunately one was found at the Mare Island navy yard. Over $1,000 has been spent already for coal alone and the ship is not half way home. It does seem strange that such an order should have been given, especially in the face of the protests of the two commanding officers. The Alert could not carry coal enough to steam that distance. There will certainly be a court of inquiry on the subject, as Commander Mullan will not rest under the imputation put upon his character by the admiral. It is stated in navy circles that when this does come about there will be considerable light thrown upon the Samoan disaster, which as yet has not been brought to the surface.

A New Bureau of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The most important act of consolidation of official administrative duties that has taken place in Washington in recent years was quietly effected last week. A new bureau of the war department, in direct connection with the office of the secretary of war has been created, in which are brought together, under the jurisdiction of one chief, the most important records of the war in relation to the rights of applicants for invalid pensions. These comprise all of the hospital records of the war of the rebellion and also the regimental records heretofore exclusively under the jurisdiction of the adjutant general's office the whole forming under the new order of things the complete record and records which are primarily examined as a basis for or in connection with every application for invalid pension at the hands of the government. This new bureau is in charge of Capt. F. C. Ainsworth, a surgeon in the regular army, who, during the past three years, has been in charge of the records and pension division of the surgeon general's office and he has had under his entire control all of the hospital records of the war showing admission to hospital and nature of disease, wound, or ailment of patients treated therein. To that division was primarily referred all applications for invalid pensions. This consolidation was made in the interest of improved public service to facilitate the statement of records as the basis of action upon the thousands of pension cases which it is so desirable to dispose of with greater speed than heretofore.

A Report Ridiculed.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The published report that Secretary Blaine had tendered his resignation to take effect Sept. 1st owing to ill health, is ridiculed by most of the cabinet officers in the city and by others who are intimate with Mr. Blaine. Secretary Rusk and Attorney General Miller both say there is no foundation for the rumor, and that Secretary Blaine's health when he left Washington about a week ago was better than it was when he became secretary of state last March. Both gentlemen spoke of the report as sensational and altogether without foundation. Assistant Secretary of State Wharton when asked about the correctness of the published report, laughed and said it was simply ridiculous.

The Post this morning in commenting on the report of the serious condition of Secretary Blaine's health says: "A gentleman who has watched Secretary Blaine's condition since the latter came to Washington said last night, 'There is no doubt in the world that Mr. Blaine is in very poor health. When he went to Bar Harbor his skin looked dry and parched and of an ashy hue as if the blood had failed to circulate. Walker Blaine, as is well known has been secretary of state defacto for the last two months. I am confident that Mr. Blaine will not recover sufficiently to again discharge the duties of state in person and as they ought to be discharged.'"

Congress of the Three Americas.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—"The congress of the three Americas," which will meet here in the autumn, is attracting a good deal of attention in England and on the continent. The state department, in a laudable desire to give the matter the widest prominence, has sent out circulars explaining the purposes of the meeting far and wide. These circulars state in substance that "It is proposed to a congress of representatives of all the American governments to improve commercial relations between the different countries, to establish a system of arbitration in international disputes and to adopt a uniform monetary system. These are the leading subjects of the convention, and will also doubtless be those that will develop the greatest amount of discussion.

Records of the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The selection of Maj. G. B. Davis, assistant judge advocate general of the army, to supervise the publication of the records of the rebellion has been made by Secretary Proctor, but so far the two civilian experts required by the act of congress to compose the board have not been selected. It seems to be generally understood, however, that Mr. Kirkley of the war department will be one of the civilians. This act of congress, while it will in a measure be complied with, will not be enforced literally. Twenty-three editions of thirty-four separate books have already been published and issued, besides six volumes of fourteen books stereotyped. The indexes of five of these have been prepared and the books can be at once sent to press. Besides these forty-eight books in three series nine volumes of twenty-three books fully collated ready for stereotyping, making a total of seventy-one books, published and prepared for publication, or very nearly two thirds of the entire work. The work as now projected is divided into four series, of which it is closely calculated will make as follows: First series, interest and book, second series, four, third series, eight, fourth series, four; an aggregate of one hundred and nine books. There remains, therefore, to be prepared by the board of publication only forty-eight books. All of the material for these books has been selected and copied, so that the labors of the board will be comparatively easy. The average cost of the edition of 11,000 copies so far has been $[illegible] per book. With the present appropriation of $[illegible],000 not yet spent over nine books can be published. The seventy-one books already published and prepared for publication carry events well into the year 1864. Increased appropriation for this important work has frequently been urged upon congress, but for the past eight years the amount set aside by congress for the publication of the records has not exceeded $[illegible],000.

A Propeller Sinks.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 15.—The propeller Smith Moore of Cleveland, which cleared from this port for Cleveland at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, laden with iron ore, collided with the propeller James P. Pickands of the same line during a heavy fog, when ten miles off Grand Island, and was badly disabled. She was picked up by an ocean steel barge, which attempted to get her into the shallow water inside Munising harbor. When about 750 feet from the sand bar across the mouth of the harbor, however, the Smith Moore began to sink and the steam barge, after taking off all of her crew, let her go. The Smith Moore filled rapidly and went down in a few minutes. She lies in seventy feet of water about 500 feet from the shore and half a mile east of Grand Island light house. Both boats were blowing fog signals, but were too close to each other to avoid collision when they saw each other. The Pickands was bound for Marquette light. When she reached this point the extent of her damage was found to be trifling. The Smith Moore lies in a protected position, and it is believed she can be raised without much difficulty.

Run Down by an Engine.

CLINTON, Ia., July 15.—While crossing the Northwestern railway track four miles west of Clinton last evening a freight train ran into a team driven by Miss May Buckman of Lowmoor, killing both horses, wrecking the wagon and throwing the occupants violently to the ground. Mrs. Frederick Burkenshaw, owner of the team and the wife of a prosperous farmer near Lowmoor, was injured so that she died shortly after. The other lady was badly hurt. Two little daughters of the lady killed and a little brother of the young lady, also in the wagon, were but slightly hurt. Willows growing close to the track kept the engineer of the train from seeing them until he struck them.

Fled to Canada.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., July 15.—L. J. Newald, who is prominent in political circles here, is said to have raised money to the amount of $10,000 on bogus paper and fled to Canada. A dozen detectives are searching for him, spurred by the offer of a reward of $1,000 for his arrest. M. D. Newall, a brother, H. Hillbronn of Milwaukee and D. Hammel of Appleton are here and claim to have been victimized to a large amount. The reward of $1,000 for his arrest is offered by the Lumbermen's National bank of this city.

Arrested on a Charge of Murder.

NEW YORK, July 15.—John McIntyre was arrested Saturday for the alleged murder of a man named McMahon about a month ago. At the time of the murder it was said that McMahon's death was caused by heart disease while having a friendly wrestling bout with McIntyre. The police now claim that the men had a quarrel and that McIntyre knocked McMahon down and the blow was supposed to have caused death. McIntyre is held to await investigation by the coroner.

Shot by a Woman.

BALTIMORE, July 15. Another murder is added to Baltimore's list. Elizabeth Ellen Gross shot and killed James E. Coates early Sunday morning. The Gross woman states that Coates was beating his wife and she (Gross) told him he should be ashamed. Coates said he would kill her. Shortly after Coates whipped out a razor and used threatening language to the Gross woman, when she took her pistol out of her pocket and shot him dead.

Murdered By a Tramp.

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 15.—John Hessinger of Easton, Pa., was murdered on Main street last evening by a tramp. Hessinger refused to give the fellow ten cents with which to purchase whiskey and was shot in the spine, the murderer escaping to the woods shortly after the shooting. Twenty tramps were captured near the city limits and one of the gang identified as the murderer.

THE FIGURES FOR IT.

Governor Beaver's Estimate of the Relief Given to Johnstown.

HARRISBURG, July 15.—Governor Beaver has made an estimate of the amount expended for the relief of the sufferers by the bursting of the South Fork dam, and the amount directed to be distributed on account of the disaster. The relief commission a few days ago issued a circular showing that about $2,200,000 had been applied for the relief of the sufferers and the abatement of nuisances, but the governor's calculation shows that the amount appropriated for the indicated purposes aggregates about $2,500,000.

There has been received by the governor through various sources nearly $1,100,000. Of this amount, about $780,000 has been used in the Conemaugh valley, and between $50,000 and $60,000 in other portions of the state which sustained losses by the flood, leaving in the hands of the governor about $250,000 for distribution. This fund is used exclusively in providing food, shelter and clothing for the sufferers and in supplying them with money to give them a new start in life. In addition, the governor has expended $25,000 in abating nuisances in Johnstown and vicinity.

A Separate Fund.

The fund applied to the latter purpose does not come from any of the contributions, but has been loaned for the purpose of putting the various flood-visited localities in a good sanitary condition. It was estimated at first that $1,000,000 would be required to accomplish this result, but not much more than one-third of this amount will be needed to meet the liabilities incurred by this particular demand on the state.

Out of the governor's fund, made up from all the states in the union, with the fund loaned to him to abate nuisances caused by the flood, there have been expended in the Conemaugh valley $805,000. In addition the following amounts have been expended: By Pittsburg, $250,000; by Philadelphia, $200,000; Johnstown fund distributed by the local committee, $250,000; contracts for the construction of houses, $150,000; transportation expenses, $[illegible],000; military expenses, $[illegible],000; Chicago houses, $[illegible],000; value of food, clothing and other articles contributed not included in the above itemized expenses [illegible]; total; $1,595,000.

Adding the foregoing amount to the $905,000 received and expended by the governor for the relief of flood sufferers and the abatement of nuisances, the entire amount expended and directed to be expended in Johnstown and vicinity reaches $2,500,000.

Still Other Aid.

This sum does not include contributions by various secret societies and through other agencies not reported to cities or towns that have made contributions for relief of sufferers. The Odd Fellows [illegible] about $18,[illegible] to [illegible] who sustained losses by the Johnstown disaster, and two New York papers [illegible] $10,000, which amount [illegible] included in the governor's estimate.

The governor has kept a record of all the moneys he has received, with the names of the towns, institutions or individuals donating them, and the secretary of the relief commission is having a statement prepared to show the amount, contributed by each of the states to the relief of the sufferers, which will be published at the proper time.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters cures all diseases of the liver and kidneys will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 5

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

That Cantankerous Old Woman

Described in the nursery ball who "lived upon nothing but victuals and drink," and yet "would never be quiet," was undoubtedly troubled with chronic indigestion. Her victuals, like those of many other elderly persons whose digestive powers have become impaired, didn't agree with her. Had she been led to the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters or some one of her numerous friends and relatives would undoubtedly have persuaded her to try the great specific for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. This would have been a measure of self protection on their part, for she would soon have been cured and ceased to disturb her with her clamor. The most obstinate cases of indigestion, with its attendant heartburn, flatulence, constant uneasiness of the stomach and of the nerves, are completely overcome by this sovereign remedy. Chills and fever and bilious remittent, rheumatism and kidney troubles are also relieved by it.

Hunger is the Best Sauce

As a rule a person who has a good appetite has good health. But how many there are who enjoy nothing they eat, and sit down to meals only as an unpleasant duty. Nature's antidotes for this condition are so happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it soon restores good digestion, creates an appetite, and renovates and vitalizes the blood so that the beneficial effect of good blood is imparted to the whole body. Truly hunger is the best sauce, and Hood's Sarsaparilla induces hunger.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made.

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 5

To Our Readers.

The greatest [illegible] neighbors. Where I [illegible] can I get a pure stimulant [illegible] there is scarcely a [illegible] you cannot find a [illegible] kept. Old People [illegible] people have it to [illegible] people early and do [illegible] more enjoyable, but [illegible] will be advise our readers [illegible] from the most [illegible] Max Klein is one of the [illegible] and respected citizens of [illegible] his home his word [illegible] to him for an [illegible] our readers for anything [illegible] He advertises as [illegible] $1.00 you can buy one [illegible] or six quarts for $5.00 [illegible] Age at $1.50 per [illegible] the best whiskey known. Send for price list and complete catalogue. His address is, Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa. Mention this paper.

The many remarkable cures Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes are sufficient proof that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

C., L. & W. Railroad.

In effect February [illegible]

Stations				
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lorain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elyria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grafton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camp Chippewa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warwick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navarre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Justus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beach City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Dover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uhrichsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rutler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flushing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridgeport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted).

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C., & St. L. R'y for Fostoria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y for Crestline, Indianapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Ashland, Wadsworth, Akron, Mansfield and intermediate points.

At Warwick with C. A. & C. R. R. for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road.

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y points on that road.

At Canal Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg, etc.

At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

At Barton, with St. Clairville & Northern R. R. for St. Clairville, O.

At Bridgeport, with C. & P. R'y, for Bellaire Pittsburg, etc.

At Wheeling, with Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Washington, Baltimore, etc. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect June 9, 1889.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 13*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toledo ... Lv	7 40	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 45
Oak Harbor ... Ar	8 41	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 00
Fremont	9 [illegible]	[illegible]	5 55	
Clyde	9 32	[illegible]	6 10	No. 1.*
Bellevue	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	6 2[illegible]	
Monroeville ... Lv	9 5[illegible]	[illegible]	6 42	am 2 05
Norwalk	10 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	6 5[illegible]	2 17
Wellington	11 0[illegible]	4 [illegible]	7 2[illegible]	2 55
Creston ... Ar	1 5[illegible]	5 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	3 42
Orrville ... Ar	pm 12 [illegible]	[illegible]	8 [illegible]	4 10
" ... Lv	12 40	6 [illegible]	am [illegible]	6 20
Massillon	1 20	[illegible]	7 00	7 00
Navarre	1 35	6 5[illegible]	7 14	7 14
Valley Junction	2 05	7 35	7 4[illegible]	8 00
New Cumberland	2 28	7 53	9 1[illegible]	
Sherrodsville	2 45	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 40
Leesville	2 48	8 1[illegible]	9 4[illegible]	
Bowerstown	2 5[illegible]	8 15	9 10	9 10
Canal Dover	2 [illegible]			
New Comerstown	3 [illegible]			
Cambridge	4 21			
Macksburg	[illegible]			
Marietta ... Ar	7 [illegible]			

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4	No. 2
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
[illegible] ... Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowerstown	10 5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leesville	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherrodsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley Junction	pm [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navarre	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 0	[illegible]
Orrville ... Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville ... Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No. 10
Creston ... Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Wellington	[illegible]	7 12	10 55	A. M.
Norwalk	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	2 [illegible]
Monroeville	[illegible]	8 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	3 42
Clyde	[illegible]	9 [illegible]	pm 12 [illegible]	[illegible] 05
Fremont	5 [illegible]	9 55	12 25	[illegible] 23
Toledo ... Ar	[illegible]	*10 55	1 [illegible]	[illegible]

Train No. 8 runs to Monroeville only, but shows time of L. S. & M. S. R'y No. 9 between Monroeville and Toledo for accommodation of passengers. Train No. 3 leaves Toledo 7 45 p. m. carries passengers from Toledo only to points west of Kingsway. This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerston, connecting with the Pennsylvania system for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta,
" " and Powerston
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburg.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't — M. D. WOODFORD, Manager.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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Massillon Independent.

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[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

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Three months 1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year $1 00
Six Months 50
Three Months 25

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper for serious proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1889.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor
JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER
of Hamilton

For Lieutenant Governor,
ELIJAH J. JAMESON
of Stark

Judge Supreme Court
F. J. DICKMAN
of Hocking

Treasurer
E. C. BROWN,
of Jefferson

Clerk Supreme Court
C. H. FOSTER
of Van Wert

Attorney General
D. K. WATSON
of Fairfield

Board of Public Works
W. M. HAHN,
of Hamilton

Member Board of Commissioners
JOHN HANCOCK
of Ross

TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers find that no mistake has been made in reducing the subscription price of the solid old WEEKLY INDEPENDENT to one dollar per year. Still there are many blank pages in the big book, and room in them for more names. THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT is intended particularly for the farmers of the county and any suggestions from that class will be very gladly received. Communications couched in brief terms upon live subjects will be welcomed, and promptly published. The success of a newspaper depends quite as much on the interest its readers feel in it, as in the actual work of those connected more directly.

Boom your own paper.

Mark this prediction: The next Democratic candidate for mayor will be John McBride.

When all the world is worked up on the subject of athletics, is it to be wondered at that a pugilistic encounter should also excite clamorous attention?

A part of the Flushing correspondent's letter had to be omitted, as there seems to be a contradiction between two important sentences. If fifty miners are needed there, will he kindly explain in his next?

There is a thrilling picture of the devastation caused by the rain at the Cincinnati ball park, in the Commercial Gazette. The picture aforesaid looks like two Billy goats madly careering into a high board fence.

Perhaps the Southern governors did talk frothily about preventing the prize fight, but who doubts that the incarceration of Mr. Sullivan would more effectually discourage prize fighting, than the prevention of the fight?

The rising young statesman from Stark, John E. Monnot, "will make no personal fight for the nomination of lieutenant governor, but at the solicitation of many friends, he would accept the nomination if tendered him." Hear, hear!

The Cleveland Plain Dealer expressed an opinion Sunday that THE INDEPENDENT ought to be packed in ice. In this sentiment there is at least no disagreement. Were the Plain Dealer to visit these headquarters, it would reprint the statement in italics.

Life, the bright weekly paper, has succeded in interesting wealthy people in its "fresh air fund," who have leased to it a village of pretty little cottages for the sum of one cent, and here it will send worn out city lads and lassies, with the money sent for such use.

Speaking of the restriction of of immigration Life gives the following "clincher": "Outraged Erin—Gintlemen, I would loike to ashk thim Amerikins wan thing: Who doog the canals uv the coontry, but furriners? Who built the railruds uv the coontry, but furriners? Who worruks the moins uv the coontry, but furriners? Who does the votin' fur thn coontry, but furriners? And who the divil discovered the coontry, but furriners?"

The fair project conceived by Mr. Charles Krider, and in a fair way to success until he was nominated for a county office, has since then been necessarily abandoned by him. There is yet ample time for the farmers and business men to take hold and push the enterprise to a conclusion.

It is not strange that while the New York Post says a great deal about 6,711 failures in the past six months of Harrison's administration, as against 6,397 in the past six months of Cleveland's, it fails to make mention of any increase in population or the total number of industries, which would certainly show the proportion of failures to be less, if anything, under Harrison than under Cleveland. Perhaps the Post has made no note of the activity in the iron business, which to such a large extent regulates the business of the country.

So Russell Harrison has dined with the Queen. It makes one ill to see the Associated Press sending that sort of news about the country. Here is another of the same sort from London:

"Three gentlemen, each a son of a president, met at the United States Legation a couple days ago. Two called upon Minister Lincoln, the son of President Lincoln. The visitors were Jesse, a son of President Grant, and Russell, the son of President Harrison. Such a meeting seldom occurs anywhere, never before in London."

These young fellows are fast getting the idea that being the sons of somebody, they are somebody. With the exception of Robert Lincoln, who appears to be a modest sort of a man, they are none of them the possessors of talents such as would elevate them conspicuously above the multitude. Lincoln has ability, but even his selection was unwarranted at the time.

The Tennessee judge who ordered the release of Sullivan and his party is getting some pretty sharp criticism.

A clause in the constitution of the United States reads: "A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime." Most people will construe the phrase "or other crime" as covering prize fighting, and to sustain such a construction, there is the following answer which Chief Justice Taney gave during his career:

"Looking at the language of the clause, it is difficult to comprehend how any doubt could have arisen as to its meaning and construction. The words 'treason, felony or other crime' in their plain and obvious import, as well as in their legal and technical sense, embrace every act forbidden and made punishable by the law of the state. The word 'crime' itself includes every offence from the highest to the lowest in the grade of offences, and includes what are called misdemeanors as well as treason and felony."

The foregoing was all written under an impression which gained credence most everywhere, that the decision was based on the ground that the offense charged was only a misdemeanor, and therefore the offender could not be extradited. A card from Judge McAllister, in the news columns, states that the question of extradition for misdemeanors cut no figure in the decision. But the latest and most important chapter in this most unsavory case, is furnished by Sullivan's trainer, Muldoon, who in an Associated Press interview, is reported as saying in reply to the question:

"You got away from Nashville quickly."

"Yes, but it cost us $1,000."

"For the lawyers?"

"Well, $500 for the judge and $500 for the lawyer, if you will know."

It is strange that the zeal of the reporter did not lead him to inquire further, and it will be stranger still if the admission of bribery is not worked into something more than a newspaper article.

The only entirely satisfactory prize fight on record took place in New Jersey, some years ago. One principal was killed; the other died in state prison. Such fortunate results are rare.—Alliance Review.

A GENERAL SUSPENSION

OF ALL MINING AT STATED INTERVALS,

Advocated by President John McBride, as the Solution of the Great Difficulty of the Day.

The miners of the Massillon district assembled in a mass meeting, at the rolling mill green, on Tuesday of this week, in answer to a call issued, by president Jones of North Lawrence. Between five and six hundred miners were present making the largest meeting that has been held here for many years. The assemblage was called to order at 11 o'clock, and Jno. P. Jones was made chairman of the meeting. Mr. Dentz a German, was elected vice chairman for the purpose of interpreting and explaining the proceedings of the meeting, to such of his countrymen as could not understand English.

THE INDEPENDENT'S representative, J. A. Toner, was elected secretary, and the preliminaries being over, Carman Jones introduced the speaker of the day, Hon. Jno. McBride, national president of the N. P. U.

Mr. McBride made an able address of nearly two hours duration. He discussed at some length on the most interesting points pertaining to the present situation among the mines. He left the impression with his hearers that he was thoroughly well posted and also that he could make others see a point in just the right way every time.

He began by saying that his speech would of necessity be rather long as he proposed going into details, and discussing the causes which have brought on the present difficulties. He said he had been severely criticized for his action last May in advising an acceptance of the 2½ cent reduction proposed by the operators of Ohio and Pennsylvania. He wished to show the Massillon miners some of the reasons why he took such a step. He was more in favor of reductions than were the miners themselves, but he could show them the wisdom of his action. He spoke first of the deplorable condition that the miners and their organization were in at the time owing to short work and hard times. To account for this he gave several reasons: first, the great decrease in the demand for coal, owing to the quantity of natural gas and crude oil, which is being consumed where coal was formerly used; second the mild winter and consequent surplus of coal not consumed last season, lastly the many inequalities existing between different localities giving one section an advantage over another.

He also related how on one occasion he was visited by committees from the operators, with a proposition for a 10 cent reduction for this state. This he refused to communicate to the men and informed them if they to make such an offer they would have to make it to the miners. Knowing then, the demands that were being made and a strike was inevitable in Indiana and Illinois he could not hesitate, in advising, to accept the 2½ cent reduction when it was offered. He said further, that circumstances were against the miner, and the time inopportune for the resistance of any reduction, however slight, and he would never order a strike when it would only be detrimental to the interests of the men.

Mr McBride then spoke of the striking miners in Indiana and Illinois, although he had not been right in the midst of their suffering he knew pretty well what it was. He became very much affected at this part of his speech, and it was only with a great effort that he could restrain his feelings. He made a strong appeal in behalf of these men and their families and said that on their success or failure depended, in a great measure, the welfare of this state as well.

Next he spoke of a plan of general suspension at stated times, in order to keep the market clear and prevent an accumulation of a surplus amount of coal. He said that this was the only true solution to the many perplexing questions that arose to confront the miner to-day, and he hoped the time might soon come when we could be in a position to enforce it. In conclusion, Mr McBride said that this would probably be the last time he would appear before the miners of this district in an official capacity, as he had determined not to accept a reelection. When he had finished his speech he gave everyone present an opportunity to ask any questions they might wish explained, either in regard to the N. P. U. or other matters.

A movement was set on foot for the purpose of accomplishing a better organization among the miners of this district, and to attend to this a committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements, and appoint both time and place where regular delegate meetings can be held, at certain intervals. After attending to this and several other matters of a business nature the meeting adjourned.

Everything passed off pleasantly and all present felt that their time had been well spent.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

In Connection With the Miners' Mass Meeting.

We, as a committee, selected at a miners' mass meeting held at Massillon, O., July 16, 1889, are authorized to arrange for a delegate meeting to be held at Massillon, O., on July 27, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The object of this meeting will be to arrange meetings to be held weekly, semi-monthly or monthly, for the interest and welfare of the miners of this, the Tuscarawas valley.

It is well known by every intelligent miner that we are fast losing our hold of deficient matters, through our negligence in local affairs.

Therefore we, as a committee, would urge each and every miner and miner to take an especial interest in making this meeting a success, which is for the success of our condition as miners.

Therefore we offer to you, for consideration the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the whole sub district, better known as the Tuscarawas valley, be allowed a voice in this, a delegate meeting, to be held according to the decision of this committee.

Resolved, That each mine be allowed a vote for each fifty miners, or fractional number thereof.

Resolved That our secretary send to each mine secretary a circular of this meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.

It is also recommended that each mine send their most able miners as representatives to this meeting.

Resolved, That this committee is responsible for the expenses of the secretary of this meeting.

Therefore we, your committee, hope our efforts will prove a success.

THOMAS J. MILLER,
CAMERON MILLER,
MICHAEL RATCHFORD,
JOSEPH HELDAY,
EDWARD P. MILLER,
MICHAEL RATCHFORD,
EDWARD P. MILLER, President.
Secretary.

Secretary Lewis Resigns.

COLUMBUS, July 15.—W. T. Lewis, secretary of the National Progressive Union of miners has sent his resignation to President John McBride. He writes a long letter in which he goes over the labor field and expresses the opinion that miners all over the country will be compelled to accept a reduction of wages and refers to the point that the miners are divided into so many factions that they have lost a great deal of their power. Mr. Lewis does not wish to act longer as a general officer, and improves the opportunity to take the K. of L. pretty strong. He goes in a few days as a representative of Scripp's league to Europe, Patrick McBryde, of Pennsylvania, financial secretary and treasurer, will perform the duties of secretary until a successor to Mr. Lewis is elected.

THE A. O. U. W.

Grand Master Killinger Explains some False Impressions.

This city being the residence of Grand Master Killinger, and the headquarters of the A. O. U. W., of Ohio, he was called upon to-day and shown a statement published in the Cincinnati papers, concerning alleged trouble in the order in that city. He remarked that information had reached him touching the matter, but he is not disposed to consider the reported disorder as of serious importance or more than local interest.

He stated in explanation that the Supreme Lodge of the order had readjusted the rates of assessment within this jurisdiction, not, however, disturbing the maximum rate of the state, that the rate applied to Cincinnati lodges is not satisfactory to the members in that city, and that perhaps some attempts were being made to evade or escape the mandate of the Supreme Lodge. Any such efforts could only result in failure, and would fall with harmless effect upon the members outside of Cincinnati, or the order at large, which at present embraces over 220,000 members, covering the entire country, and constituting the oldest, largest and strongest fraternal benefic ary organization in the world. It paid last year $3,935,000 to the widows and orphans of its beneficiaries, at an average cost of $9 37 per $1,000, and for the past ten years has maintained an average cost of $8 50 per $1,000. It admitted last year over 31,000 members, is constantly advancing its membership, and the limits of its fraternal protection.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Ohio are charged and obligated to uphold the authority of the Grand and Supreme Lodge, and any attempt to evade or resist its laws and regulations will necessarily invoke the full power of the order, to protect its organization.

IT IS BUSINESS,

And Should be so Conducted.

Subscribe for a legitimate home newspaper, advertise in it, and give it a hearty support. THE INDEPENDENT is in the field as a business enterprise, buying its news from responsible associations, or collecting it at first hands and sending it out to the public as soon thereafter as mechanical facilities permit, meeting all unusual exigencies with extra editions, and endeavoring in every possible way not only to satisfy but anticipate public demands.

The fruits of this labor are apparent everywhere. It is no boast but a well-known fact that THE INDEPENDENT is looked to to first enlighten the city on anything that occurs, and its subscribers are found in almost every English speaking family in the city.

The judicious advertiser should bear this in mind. Advertising is business, and space should be contracted for on a business like basis, not on sentimental grounds. It should also be understood that the news matter being especially secured through local reporters and by wire is no more expensive than matter of another sort, and that a bona-fide circulation makes proper the exaction of a high scale of rates.

The Modern Circus.

The modern circus is heralded by an advance army of no small proportions. Take John Robinson's for instance. The railroad contractor was here weeks ago with a route planned the want before. He arranged for the transportation of forty-seven cars from Elyria to Massillon, side track privileges here and, transportation to Canton. The camp contractor came yesterday, and secured written agreements with all suppy houses. He found hotel accommodations for fifty of the performers, and left orders for bread, meat, vegetables, hay and grain for the laborers and stock, he also leased 700 feet of bill boards. No. 1 advertising car will soon be here to put up the paper, and will be accompanied by the press agent. In a week after No. 2 advertising car will arrive, to go over uncultivated ground. Just before the day of the exhibition, the dodger brigade will be on hand to flood the town. Then, should a rival show be about a force of skirmishers are always ready to to invade the disputed territory and boom their organization.

The Neighborhood Press.

Road supervisors should not neglect to cut down the thistles, burdock, etc., that is growing prolific along the public highway. So important is this matter that a severe penalty may be inflicted on road supervisors for neglecting to do their duty in this respect. Now is a good time to do this work and it should be done at once.—Navarre Independent.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

Something of the Contents of a Honolulu Paper.

This paper is indebted to Mrs. L. D. Pinney, of the faculty of Oahu College, Honolulu, H. I., for a copy of the Honolulu Bulletin, which to an American is full of interest.

One of the editorials touches upon the mission of Father Damien among the lepers, and severely criticizes a paper in Longman's Magazine, which states that the priest found the lepers an idolatrous, drunken, squalid and almost hellish community. The Bulletin in reply says, "The paganism and rioting on Molokai are pure myths. That island has never been abandoned by the civil authority of the kingdom. Father Damien's mission was only to people of his own creed, while his jurisdiction was wholly moral. A portion of the article in question, not necessary to be quoted, represents him as being a magistrate among a host of other offices."

Evidently the game of base ball is quite as popular in the Sandwich Islands as here. A base ball department tells of the doings of the Hawaii Baseball League, comprising the following clubs: Kamehamehas, Stars, Hawaii, Honolulu, and Kaulanis.

On an inside page is an extended account of the closing rhetorical exercises at Oahu College. The programmes appear not to differ from those offered by similar institutions in this country. Indeed, from all one can learn there are few social or educational advantages that are not obtainable in the island kingdom.

POLICE POINTS

A Number of Petty Offenders Disposed Of.

William Jones and James Lloyd got into a common fight on Summit street two weeks ago. By arrangement they came up before the mayor Saturday night and paid $7.60 each.

Valentine Pitz enlivened Railroad street Saturday night by thrashing Albright Kessler. Sympathy for Valentine ran high and he was assessed $5 10.

Christ. Hoffman got drunk and made himself obnoxious at the Ft. Wayne station Saturday night. He is now in jail, being unable to pay $7 10.

Massillon Pension Examiners.

The commissioner of pensions has appointed Drs. T. Clarke Miller and A. P. L. Pease examining surgeons upon the Massillon board. Whom they will succeed remains yet undetermined, but it seems probable that Drs. Brant, of Canton, and Grill, of Orrville, will retire, leaving Dr. A. W. Ridenour, of this city, as the hold over member. The examining surgeons are appointed at the pleasure of the commissioner. It has been known some weeks that Major McKinley's desire was to retain Dr. Ridenour and appoint Drs. Miller and Pease. There were numerous applicants for positions on the board, but the newly chosen physicians who were removed by the Cleveland administration were easy winners. The Alliance board has also been re-organized with the following members: Drs. R. W. Felker, J. H. Trescott and James Fraunfelter.

What is the Population?

H. L. Korte, publisher of the new city directory, is hard at work now preparing the material for the printers. The compilation of the first four letters of the alphabet is finished, and he finds that the new book will have in these four letters a total of 716 individual names not counting firms. The last directory had 679 names in the same letters, which gives an increase of 37 names, and using the multiple three (which all publishers use in cities of this size) an increase is shown in population of 111, not so very small, considering that these letters are among the least important ones.

An Unusual Accident

John Flanagan, of Allegheny, Pa., is a traveling man, who occasionally comes to Massillon. He was in the C., L. & W. train due here at 3:08 p. m. yesterday, and at a point below Justus was reading with the car window open. Unconsciously he flung his right arm through the window, just before the train passed at full speed over a bridge. His hand struck a truss rod, and the wrist bone snapped. The company's surgeon in this city set the arm, and he remained here over night.

Six Weeks Longer.

A reporter caught John McBride, president of the N. P. U. Wednesday, and asked him about the Indiana strike.

"If the miners can hold out six weeks longer," said Mr. McBride, "I believe they will have the operators beaten. I see little now to indicate that they will not do so."

A Contract Let.

The paving and grading committee of the city council has let the contract for paving gutters to Frank Simon for eight cents per yard, or twenty-two cents per yard and furnish the material.

Frederick T. Roberts, M. D., Examiner in Medicine in the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Eng., in speaking of Bright's disease, says: "Death is usually hastened by uric acid poisoning, serious inflammation, bronchitis, pneumonia, dropsy, or by apoplexy." Warner's Safe Cure is a guarantee against fatality from these terrible maladies, because it cures the cause (diseased kidneys), and puts the kidneys in a healthy condition, enabling them to expel the poison or waste matter from the system.

He Shot at the Emperor.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

RIO JANEIRO, July 17.—Last night as the Emperor Don Pedro was leaving the theater, where he had been witnessing a performance, a native of Portugal drew a revolver and attempted to take the Emperor's life. The shot, however, missed the Emperor and did no harm. The would be assassin was immediately arrested.

The Dead Alive

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

ATLANTA, July 17.—A report is current here that John Picket, hanged here a month ago for murder, is alive. After being pronounced dead, friends after several hours, resuscitated him. As his death has been officially reported he cannot be tried again.

Failed for $250,000.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

NORWICH, Conn., July 17.—The Versailles Woolen Company, the largest in the state, has failed for a quarter of a million.

They Declined to Work.

The notice posted at Russell & Co.'s on Saturday putting an end to the half holiday for a few weeks to come, was in the nature of a request, made necessary by the pressure of fast accumulating orders. It was acquiesced in by all departments save one. Saturday afternoon found all the boiler makers, about fifty in number, absent, with the flangers only at work. The fact of their refusal to give up their holiday for a time, unaccompanied by formal action of any sort, has given rise to a great deal of comment. All were at work as usual this morning. Nothing could be learned at the office, save that the boiler shop was practically idle Saturday afternoon.

Colonel Conger on the Campaign

AKRON, July 16.—To a reporter Col. A. L. Conger, the new chairman of the Republican executive committee, said:

"We recognize that this is to be a hard fight, and we propose to have an invincible organization from the ground up, and it will take some time to perfect this. The organization this year will be the most formidable ever presented, and with it the party cannot be defeated. From the minor committees to the leaders we will have nothing but the hardest workers, and the organization will be so systematic that communication will be made easy, and there will not be the least friction."

"Do you look for an overwhelming victory?"

"We shall not only elect our entire state ticket but secure the legislature, pushing Ohio still further to the front in the Republican column with increased Republican majority."

The Political Prohibitionists.

The following delegates have been chosen to represent the Stark county Prohibitionists at the Zanesville state convention July 24 and 25.

Delegates—C. E. Robinson, Clayton Holl, George Van Wetter, H. J. Christman, Rev. J. A. Novinger, William Penneck, Joseph Getty, L. P. Logan, Rev. A. W. Hockner, John Danner.

Alternates—George Clapsaddle, D. J. Wise, P. J. Palmer, John Hentzelman, W. H. Hoover, L. C. Evans, Charles Lawrence, C. W. Stanbaugh, R. E. Hudson, Martin Evans.

In Memoriam

Whereas, the messenger death has again entered our midst and taken from among us our esteemed brother, Volney Plantz, therefore

Resolved, That Perry Grange has lost a faithful member, the community a good citizen, and the family a kind husband and father, and that the members of Perry Grange extend to the family heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and to the MASSILLON INDEPENDENT and Orange Bulletin for publication.

MRS. S. O. FOGLEY,
C. H. STOUT,
Committee.

Smart Man, Sawyer.

The expeditious manner in which Hon. M. L. Sawyer is dispatching the Democratic hordes as postmasters in this district and filling their places with Republicans is a subject for scientific study. The man who can invent a camera capable of photographing the machine running at full speed is assured of a fortune.—Doylestown Journal.

Crowded with Orders.

Notices posted at Russell & Co.'s works announce that there will be no more half-holidays until further notice, as they are far behind their orders. The men are asked to respond to the pressing business demands cheerfully, for no other course seems to lie open.

Get rid of that tired feeling as quick as possible. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives strength, a good appetite, and health.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Josiah Correll of Plain township is announced as a candidate for County Commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Frank Millhof is announced as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

J. W. Barnaby, of Canton, is a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Charles F. Baldin is announced as a candidate for County Commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

O. P. Shanafelt is announced as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Ira M. Allen, of Canton, is a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Robinson's circus will exhibit at Massillon August 8.

The Massillon Central coal mine now has telephone connection. Call 146.

Russell & Co. have ordered an Edison phonograph for experimental purposes

B. M. Stier has been appointed post master at Paris, this county, vice Fred Meiser.

The new bridge across the canal near the first lock is being set by the Massillon Bridge Company.

The first wheat of the crop of 1889 was thrashed Friday, on the McLain-Russell farm, east of the city.

It is estimated that about 175 000 tons of coal will be forwarded from Huron this year.—Huron Reporter.

The Bachtel and Hull families will hold their annual reunion at Middlebranch the first Thursday in August.

Sunday and Wednesday evening services at St. Timothy's P. E. church will be discontinued during the heated term.

The Rev. Howard MacQueary, rector of the Episcopal church at Canton, has been invited to take charge of Fremont parish.

A cablegram received this morning from Dr. Paul Kirchhofer announces his safe arrival at Antwerp after a very pleasant voyage.

President John McBride, of the National Progressive Union, will go to Clay county, Indiana, and the Illinois coal districts, next week.

The Ravenna Republican has looked in the dream book and says that Ravenna needs a boom and calls upon its readers to "start her."

O. M Coxen, of Alliance, Democratic candidate for clerk of courts, was passed around on Saturday, and endeavored to cast his anchor to the windward.

Miss Falloure, writing to Massillon friends, tells of a place young men should shun, Lake City, Col., where ice cream sells for twenty five cents a dish.

A congressional district brigade of G. A. R. organizations was formed Monday, at Alliance, with Major L. D. Woodworth of Youngstown, brigade commander.

The wife and parents of young John Paul were called to Lorain last night, by a telegram announcing that he was at the point of death with typhoid fever.

The country has no use for the man who deliberately occupies a street crossing with a carriage, and permits pedestrians to pass around through the mud.

J. F. Grant, formerly of Dalton, has purchased property on West Tremont street and Jarvis avenue, and has established an extensive bakery, for west Side residents.

The Rev. James Kuhn, A. W. Smith and the trustees of St. Mary's Catholic church went to Newark and Mt. Vernon Monday to inspect a new method of treating the ceilings of large church edifices.

The MASSILLON INDEPENDENT "repeats that Judge Ricks has no son who has yet reached his majority." As the son is more than six feet tall he has reached drum majority anyhow.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Stanley & Hawkins' grist mill at Alliance was burned Tuesday afternoon, the fire being caused by dust explosion. It was a seventy-five barrel mill valued at $14,000, and fully covered with insurance for $9,000.

Robert Stansbury, of Ligonier, Ind., is visiting at the residence of Chas. Higginbotham and other friends, having come through on a bicycle accompanied by Ed. Sisterlain, who is visiting Geo. Young and others.

Ex-Postmaster P. A. Leahy, of Canal Fulton, now a travelling representative of the Fulton Tool and Manufacturing Company, was in Massillon Monday. Mr. Leahy is deservedly popular, and especially among the miners.

Jacob Lewis appeared before Justice Rogers yesterday to answer to the charge of assault and battery preferred by Geo. Barr. Both are from Jackson township. Lewis confessed his guilt, and paid one one dollar and costs, in all $8.85.

Capt. Josiah Clutz, wife and two little grand-children, Eddie and Kittie McBride, have left for a ten days' visit in Knox county, where the captain will have a good time hunting and fishing in the beautiful valley of the Kokosing.

The Dow tax for the first half of the year amounts to $27,213 which will be thus divided: State, $5,359; police fund of Canton and Massillon, $6,272; general revenue fund of the corporations of the county, $7,921; county poor fund, $7,245.

A most curious addition has been made to THE INDEPENDENT' agricultural museum by Mr. Charles Hammersmith, raised by Mr. Leonard Snyder, at Genoa. It is a long potato stalk with little tubers growing upon it, never having been covered with earth.

A Ft. Wayne section boss, rather the worse for liquor, declares that he was robbed of $160 while sleeping on a bench in front of Clark's Bridge House, next to the river on Main street, last night. The theft was not reported at police headquarters.

Walter Fisher, the versatile advance agent of Robinson's circus, is at the Hotel Conrad. The aggregation is of course more colossal than ever before, and the newsboys are already showing extraordinary zeal in earning the wherewith to visit the same

It is pertinent to inquire whither we are drifting when the Salem Era makes such startling announcements as this: "The chewing gum factory employs about twenty-five girls. In addition to these they want a million hands whose only duty will be to chew the gum."

Superintendent L. W. Day, of the public schools, has received a telegram and a letter from Prof. E. A. Jones, of Massillon, declining the position of principal in the West Side High School. Mr. Jones says that his determination not to accept the place cannot be altered—Cleveland Leader.

W. D. Fuller, of the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Company, was in Martin's Ferry the other day. Mr. Fuller states that September 1, at the farthest, this company will have their mines in operation, and coal on the market The company has contracted for 400 houses for their miners.—Steubenville Gazette.

The township trustees Wednesday let contracts for graveling the Youngstown Hill road, and the one passing by the Charity school. Jacob Winger got the first job, at twenty-four cents per cubic yard, the material being close at hand John Snyder got the second at fifty two cents, the material being some distance from the place.

The Y. W. C. T. U. have caused paper racks to be placed in the railroad stations about the city, for the reception of newspapers. They ask those interested in seeing that wayfarers have proper reading matter, to leave such contributions at Oberlin's or the Bee Hive store, where they will be called for and distributed.

A branch of the Epworth League was organized at the M. E. Church Tuesday night, with the following officers: President, the Rev. John Wilson; vice presidents, Miss May Bowman, Miss Marie Vincent, Harvey Smith, Mrs. John Wilson; secretary, Miss Mattie Mong; treasurer, Miss Carrie Krear. The objects and methods of this organization will be fully explained later.

Mr. T. C Hopper of Philadelphia, who is now out on a tour of inspection, reached Massillon Saturday. Mr. Hopper is the general manager of a chain of a score or more gas plants of which the establishment here is one He has also been the president of the American Meter Company, the oldest institution of that kind in the country. He is accompanied by his son, William H. Hopper.

Governor Foraker will lay the corner stone of the Morgan gymnasium, Mt. Union college on Thursday, July 24, at 2 p. m. Addresses will will be made by him, Messrs. Lewis Miller, of Akron, and T. R. Morgan, Sr. The governor will also be present at the commencement exercises and the conferring of degrees on the forenoon of the same day, and at the president's reception in the evening.—Alliance Review.

Now why didn't somebody think of this before? The Sussex, (N. Y.) Agricultural Society has offered a hundred dollar premium for the "best and fastest walking team of horses to be driven in farm harness to farm wagons." A trotting, pacing or running horse is of but little value to a farmer. In doing all kinds of farm work and hauling his horses walk, and a fast-walking as compared with a slow-walking team would save him hundreds of dollars annually. Let us have premiums for the fastest walking horses at all our fairs.—Medina Gazette.

The big English locomotive which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company imported to this country to test, and which they have found equal to the American engines, was run into the Pennsylvania yard in Jersey City on Wednesday by a drill engine, and badly damaged. She was sent to Philadelphia on Thursday. The Englishman who was imported with the engine to show the American engineers how the big machine could make time lays the poor showing of the locomotive to the heavy trains it has been required to pull here. He says pulling the coaches used in this country is like pulling houses.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. E. B. Bayliss, of Cleveland, is in the city.

Bert Miller returned Saturday night from Dallas, Texas.

Miss Adler of Canton is visiting the Misses Huber, Green street.

Master Harry Loew is spending his vacation with Akron friends.

Miss Lyda Bayliss, of Cleveland, is the guest of Miss Harriet Russell, Prospect street.

Mrs. Matie Dorey, of Chicago, is a guest of Miss Charlotte Stelling, 100 North Hill street.

Mrs. G. P. English and son, of Chicago, are guests of Mrs. Jehiel Clark, East Main street.

Frank P. Sprenger reached home Monday after an absence in Europe of about eight months.

Mrs. Arthur Weire, of Crestline, daughter of Mrs. Fred. Loeffler, is visiting in the city.

Miss Kate Rocky, of Wooster, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Liebermann, North Mill street.

Mrs. I. S. Crooks will spend the next month or two with her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Winders, at Findlay.

The Misses Grace and Maud Schaffer, of Lima, are visiting Mrs. William H. Justus, East Main street.

George Wells, formerly a young Massillonian, but now of Delaware, O, is spending a vacation in this city.

The Misses Alice and Addie Von Kanel, of Bowling Green, O, are visiting at the residence of C. F. Von Kanel.

Mrs. O. J. Vogelgesang will spend a week or two at the residences of F. Vogelgesang and A. A. Moss, Canton.

Frank Eckert, formerly of this city, now of Cleveland, is visiting at the residence of Mr. Fred Ertle Mill street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Beazel and Miss Bessie Brinton, of Bellaire, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. A Williams, Main street.

Miss Sarah Folger of Toledo, arrived Tuesday, and will spend the summer at the residence of her father on Prospect street.

Mrs. Bloomingdale and son, of Lima, O., are visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Marks, on Tremont street.

Miss Faurot, of Lima, who for several weeks has been Miss Webb's guest, terminated her visit Saturday, going to Mansfield.

The Misses Molly and Carry Koehler, and Miss Clara Montigue, are visiting at the residence of F. L. Ertle, 83 North Mill street.

Mrs. Chas. Slasser, with her children, of Buffalo, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Higginbotham, No. 104 West Main street.

The marriage of Horace Deweese, of this city, to Miss Lena Maurer, took place Thursday, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. John Wilson.

F. Pahlau, wife and child, of this city, sailed Wednesday from Baltimore on the North German Lloyd steamer "Rhine." They will be absent about a year.

Mr. F. H. Killinger is being congratulated over his accession to the dignities of grandfather to the little son of Mr and Mrs. Austin Lynch, of Canton.

Mr. George Upham, of Buffalo, N. Y. is spending a weeks' vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Upham. He is one of the freight agents of the great Erie Railway.

Mr. W. B. Humberger and little daughter left Tuesday for Mt. Clemens, Mich., where Mr. Humberger hopes to benefit his health. He will be absent not less than two weeks.

Mrs. McCue and Miss McCue have gone to Green Springs, Seneca county. This is a highly commended and retired health resort, where Miss McCue hopes to give a greater impetus to her return, ing strength.

A quiet home wedding occurred at the residence of Henry Falor, on Richville avenue, on Monday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. O. Siffert, the bride being Miss M. E. Falor, and the groom, Mr. Curtis Heintzeman, until recently of Navarre.

Mr. J. D. Ellison, of Cincinnati, is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. H. Vincent, at the Hotel Conrad. Mr. Ellison is one of the principal stockholders in the Ohio State Journal Company, and is prominently identified with many other important business interests.

If all went well, Mr. John V. R. Skinner was married at the German noontide Thursday, to Miss Lina Dieterich, at the bride's home in Heidelberg, after the fashion that prevails in the Fatherland. Miss Dieterich is best known in Massillon as the guest of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kaehler. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have engaged passage on the "Celtic" which sails from Liverpool on the 31st and pending that time, will visit Paris and other continental cities.

IN STONE AND WOOD.

A New House to be Erected on Main Street.

The contract to build the new Charles M. Russell residence on the corner of Main and Prospect streets, was awarded this morning to H. C. Baer, the stone work being sub-let to John Meinhart. Work will be commenced next week.

It has been expected that in this home would be embodied the ideas gleaned by the builders in every quarter of the globe, and those who have been privileged to see the plans realize this to be true. The architect, Preston of Boston, who has already a local monument in the Steese mansion, has been seconded in his efforts with many a suggestion, so that not a feature will enter into the construction that does not have its purpose.

A combination wall is contemplated, the lower story being of stone, and the upper of wood, the style being one peculiar to Preston, with an inclination toward the French Renaissance. A round tower rises from the southwest corner, and a stone *porte cochere* and several bow windows play important parts in the architect's scheme. A freize of white stone divides the two stories, and here and there bits of the sculptor's art will be effectively disposed.

The house will contain perhaps sixteen rooms, finished handsomely and provided with every possible convenience. It is impossible to forbear mentioning that the bath-room will be of extraordinary dimensions, with a large bath sunk below the floor—possibly a a reminiscence of Rome or the Orient.

The contractor does not expect to turn over the building within a year, at least.

THE GATE CITY,

ITS BEAUTIES, ITS PECULIARITIES AND ITS RUINS.

The River, the Plazas, the Stores and the Ancient Missions.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 12, 1889.

San Antonio, the "Gate City of Mexico," contains fifty thousand inhabitants. It is beautiful and picturesque, owing partly to the river which winds in and out among the streets, and which serves two purposes, being both useful and ornamental. One of the most picturesque spots can be seen from the bridge at Goenther's mill. Some would not stop long at this point, but in this age of steam power it is a grand and beautiful sight to see that great moss covered wheel turned by water power furnished by the dam and falls at this point. The river banks are lined with banana and fig trees, Spanish daggers, and bright oleanders. A weeping willow here and there, drooping over the water's edge, completes the picture.

Banana trees bearing great branches of fruit are to be seen all over the city; an especially large one is directly in front of the First National bank. The streets are very narrow. The walks are only wide enough for two persons to pass each other. This occurs where there are old adobe buildings, which are of such solid masonry that time, apparently, has no effect on them. It is no easy matter to improve them, as nothing short of dynamite will demolish them.

One of the features we fail to find in cities farther north is the plaza. There are three in this city—Main, Alamo and Military. The Mexican cathedral fronts on the Main Plaza. The rear portion is all that is left of the old church, from the tower of which the Mexican generals displayed their flags during the Texas Revolution.

On Sunday morning we saw the interior; the decorations, especially about the altar, are beautiful. The Mexicans all worship here: we stopped to study the faces of these men, who in their modern architecture, bring to bear memories of their former magnificent structures.

The Alamo Plaza takes its name from the oldest mission, which still remains an historic monument in the heart of the city. It is on this Plaza, which, by the way, the workingmen are busy paving with mesquite blocks, the Mexicans gather early in the afternoon with wagons, carts and stands, to arrange their produce for the market in the evening. Many fine buildings face this Plaza, among them the new Federal building costing $250,000, constructed of rock, quarried near the city. On the Military Plaza each fine evening may be seen the Mexicans in groups or seated at tables, arranged at right angles. The senor in his beaded "sombrero", enjoying his cigarette. The senoras and senoritas serving all the Mexican dishes which they only know how to prepare to perfection. Through our genial guide and interpreter, Mr. E. F. Fraizer, of St. Louis we were served with excellent chocolate (chocoletta), "pan dulce" (pon dool cey), "chile con carne", (chee le con car-na), with frijoles (free ho lees), and "tamales".

On our way home we spent a half hour in a Chinese curiosity shop presided over over by the conventional "John."

San Pedro Springs must not be forgotten. There is much that is beautiful; the grotto, surrounded by fountains and tropical plants, and whose inner walls are covered with names of visitors, the museum and rustic bridges. The average boy would be delighted at the hundreds of fish, that can be seen at the moss covered bottom of the stream, as ready as when they come to the surface for crumbs. The water is perfectly clear.

Another interesting store is that of the "Mexican Art." The senora graciously exhibited her wares to our curious and admiring party. It is impossible to describe the assortment of Aztec pottery, wax figures, horn goods, jewelry and shells, displayed on shelves and counters. Loth to leave, we consoled ourselves with a Mexican water jar, and moved on.

Every visitor to San Antonio goes to Government Hill—military headquarters for department of Texas. It is the highest point in the city. The tower, which occupies a central place, commands a view of the surrounding country for a distance of ten miles. Surrounding the drill and parade grounds are macadamized drives and stone walks. Outside of these are the necessary buildings, soldiers' quarters, and beautiful residences, occupied by the general officers.

The most important points of interest about San Antonio are the missions; the "Alamo," in the city, is the oldest; also the scene of the massacre, March 6, 1836. Three miles from here is the "Mission Conception." The quaint chapel, the baptismal room, and monasteries, all give evidence of solid masonry, as they have stood against the ravages of time for nearly two centuries. All the statues are gone, the carvings about the entrance to the chapel remain as they were. The interior has been whitewashed, and supplied with plain wooden benches, as services are held here occasionally, and modern worshippers cannot endure fatigue as did the monks of old.

On our way to the second mission, "San Jose," we were very much disappointed to find, on the bridge, a sign, "dangerous," the result of the recent heavy rains. We are told this mission exceeds the others in quaintness of architecture, and the carvings, which were executed by a celebrated artist, and sent here by the king of Spain. The third mission, "Capistrano" is a complete ruin. The architecture is similar in all the missions. The towers are square. Efforts are being made to preserve them as points of interest and relics of the past.

E. K. H.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured, I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers, who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl street, New York.

GENERAL SHOTT

Delivers the Golden Rule Platform to the Citizens of Ohio.

He was one of that queer and growing army of cranks. There was "crank" written all over him from his crown of white hair to the toes of his dusty boots. He walked straight up to a desk in THE INDEPENDENT office on Thursday, and said:

"I'm Gen. Aaron Shott. Read that."

And the reporter read:

Golden Rule Platform—For you all. I have been a good, honest farmer, ditcher, and rail mauler. For governor of the State of Ohio, United States of America, good, honest

GEN. AARON SHOTT, Great

The general said that he came within twenty odd votes of beating Charley Foster for governor the last time he ran, and that he had assurances that Ohio was this year solid for Shott. After a few minutes of this sort of discourse, the general ceased to be interesting, and with a cheerful "good morning" he ambled away to carry the Golden Rule Platform into strange lands.

To prevent cholera infantum use Rinehart's Blackberry Syrup; no opium, safe. 25c.

Economy in Dover.

The Canal Dover Reporter says they had trouble in letting the stone contract for their new school building. The contractor took the work for $2,[illegible] but failed to appear. John Meinhart or Miss Hon. was the next lowest having offered to do it for $2,500. He, however, failed to fill his contract in the second time, and the third man, [illegible] stepped in and earned the [illegible]. To settle the fuss the board gave the last man the contract who [illegible] Meinhart, or $2,[illegible], thus [illegible] ing $100 in cash.

M. P.—A New Principle.

A great physician has discovered the true way to act on the liver, stomach, bowels, etc., is through the nerves. Miles' Pills, the [illegible] samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Prof. Wm. P. Thompson, [illegible] University [illegible] of New York, says that nine adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady. [illegible] on a slight kidney trouble [illegible] consequence. Others take Warner's Safe Cure and remove all possible danger. When kidney disease [illegible] chronic, or Bright's disease, it becomes a very serious matter.

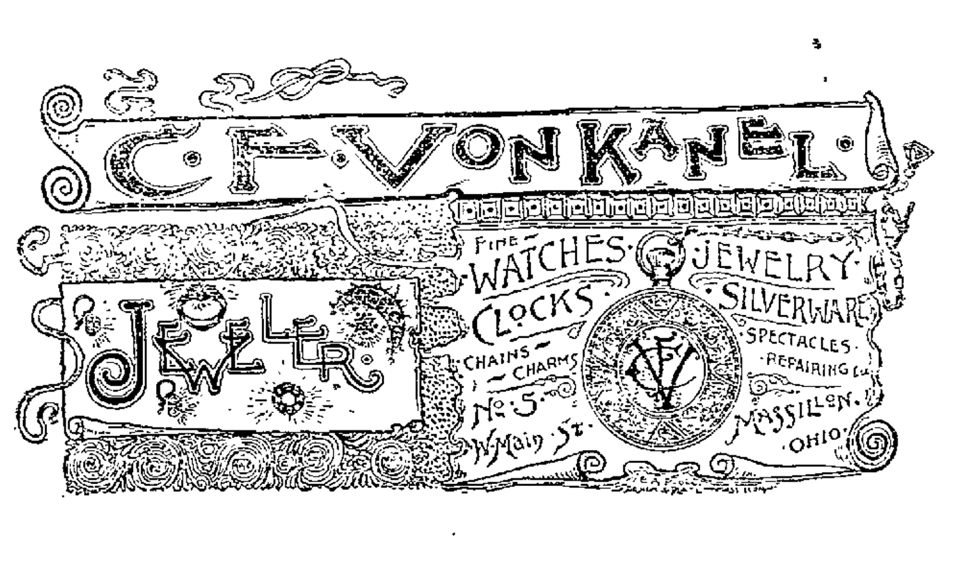
CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.



THE MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Money closed at 2½ per cent., the lowest rate; highest, 4 per cent.

Exchange closed steady; posted rates, $4.87½ @ 4.88½; actual rates, $4.86½ @ 4.86¾ for sixty-day bills and $4.87¾ @ 4.88 for demand.

Government bonds closed steady. Currency 6s, 1.18 bid; 4s coupon, 1.28¾ bid; 4½s do, 1.06¾ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 1.15, do sinking funds, 1.17½; Centrals, 1.13½.

Pittsburg Markets.

PITTSBURG, July 18.

BUTTER—Creamery, fancy, [illegible] Elgin, [illegible] Ohio do, [illegible] rolls, [illegible] good [illegible] common, [illegible]

EGGS—Fresh, 17½ per dozen [illegible] candled [illegible]

POTATOES—Home [illegible] store, [illegible]

POULTRY—Old chickens, [illegible] spring chickens, 40 [illegible] ducks, [illegible] dressed chickens, [illegible] ducks, [illegible] geese [illegible]

CHEESE—New Ohio full cream, [illegible] New York, [illegible] Wisconsin [illegible] Wisconsin limburger, [illegible]

VEGETABLES, ETC—From store: cabbage, large crate, $1.75 @ 2.00, small crates, $1.00 @ 1.25, cucumbers, per dozen, [illegible] peas per box, $1.00 @ 1.25, beans, $1.50, tomatoes, [illegible] boxes, [illegible] onions, Bermudas, $1.25 per box; radishes, [illegible] per dozen.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patent, $5.75 @ 6.00; spring patent, $6.00 @ 6.25; fancy straight winter, $5.00 @ 5.25; clear winter, $4.75 @ 5.00; XXX bakers', $4.50 @ 4.75; extra family, $4.00 @ 4.25; family, $3.75 @ 4.00; extra, $3.40 @ 3.75; rye flour, $3.50 @ 3.75.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 97@98c; No. 2 red, 93@94c; No. 3 red, [illegible]

OATS—No. 2 white, 37@38c; extra No. 3 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, [illegible]; mixed, 27@29c, according to quality.

HAY—Timothy, choice, $14.00 @ 14.50 per ton; No. 1, $13.00 @ [illegible]; No. 2, $10.00 @ 12.50; No. 1 feeding, $7.00 @ 7.50; No. 1 packing, $6.00 @ 6.50; loose on the wagon, $15.00 @ 17.00.

East Liberty Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., July 18.

CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head; shipments, 380 head; market very slow, prime, $4.00 @ 4.10; fair to good, $3.50 @ 3.75; common, $3.25 @ 3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market firm on light and dull on heavy; light Yorkers, $4.50 @ 4.60; medium and light Philadelphias, $4.40 @ 4.50; heavies, $4.40 @ 4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, [illegible] market [illegible] prime, $4.70 @ [illegible] [illegible] common, $3.00 @ [illegible]

The Massillon Market

Farmers are receiving the following prices to day, July 18

Wheat, per bu	[illegible]
Oats " "	[illegible]
Corn " "	[illegible]
Potatotes per bu	[illegible]
Butter per lb	[illegible]
Eggs per doz	[illegible]

Remarkable Nerve.

The early history of America is full of instances of men having great nerve. But we are rapidly becoming the most nervous people on earth. The recent increase of insanity, epileptic fits, headache, backache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervousness, dyspepsia, fluttering of the heart, etc., points to an early decay of the race, unless the tendency is checked. Nothing will cure these diseases like Dr. Miles' Nervine, warranted to contain, neither opium or morphine. Sample bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Don't fail to try it.

Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for

The World-Renowned German Oculist, Aurist and Optician,

DR. MORITZ SALM



FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL OF THE
Germania Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary
WILL BE AT
Hotel Conrad. Massillon, O
Aug. 10th.
AND RETURN ON THE SAME DATE EACH MONTH.

This eminent specialist from Berlin positively [illegible] Eye, Ear, Nose Throat [illegible] He has cured [illegible] Deafness Catarrh [illegible] cases than any living physician.

Chronic Diseases of the Eye, such as Granulated Lids, [illegible] the lids of the [illegible] [illegible]

Ear Troubles [illegible]

Nose.—Dr. Salm has paid perfect attention to diseases of this organ. He positively cures the worst cases of *CATARRH*, even if the bones have partly been eaten up; removes polypus by his new method, without pain; restores the sense of smell and taste, and removes fetid odor as a result of Catarrh in one setting.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs are cured, and most astonishingly good results have been obtained by Dr. Salm than by any other physician in the world. He will remove Tonsils without pain and loss of blood. Will cure your ulcerated [illegible] granulated sore throats; restore your [illegible] cracked voice as good as ever; guarantee to cure Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, [illegible] and Chronic Coughs. Dr. Salm has on record books cases of Consumption which [illegible] to him with one lung or parts of one gone [illegible] he has by his treatment healed up the [illegible] in their lungs, and the patients now bid fair to outlive any one with two lungs.

Go and see Dr. Salm at this visit. Consultation and examination FREE. Address all communications to DR. MORITZ SALM, Columbus, Ohio.

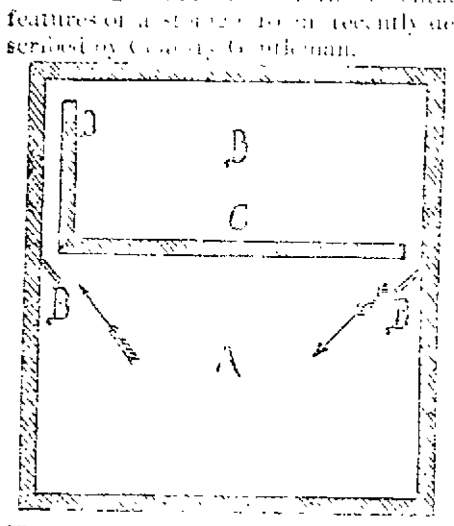
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE VARIOUS INTERESTS OF THE FARM.

A Plan for Cold Storage That Changes the Damp, Still Air of the Old Style Room to a Dry and Circulating Atmosphere.

The vulnerable point in most plans for refrigerator buildings is placing the metal ice floor in direct contact with the air of the storage room, causing condensation, drip and a damp room. In the cut here given are shown the essential features of a storage room recently described by Country Gentleman.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF A STORAGE ROOM.

The point aimed at is to prevent condensation in the storage room by completely isolating the ice chamber above, so that we may collect the warm, moist and foul air away from the storage room and dash it upon a large body of ice, which will condense the foul moisture, contract the vitiated air and permit the heavy, cold air to tumble down into a storage room, where it will displace an equal quantity of moist air not to be condensed as before, thus keeping up a constant current of air, which will pick up any moisture in the room and carry it to the ice to be condensed.

The cut is a sectional view of the storage room (A) and ice chamber (C). The building is of ordinary form, must be surrounded by ... the floor ... as well as at the ... wall; then on the joist which some would cover with zinc, lay an air tight wood floor from end to end of the building, but let it lack one foot on each side of coming to the wall at either side, and let the floor incline to one side ... one inch in ten feet to secure proper drainage.

On this floor place strips two or three inches high directly over the joist; put cross strips between these strips to form pockets of dead air. On this lay another tight floor; on the more elevated edge or side of the floor erect a double wall (D) (with confined air between) to within one or two feet of the ceiling of the building, and extending from end to end of building. Cover the floor and a few inches of the walls around it with a well soldered tin floor, and immediately paint it.

At the lower edge of the floor, where the cold air tumbles off, place cave spouting to carry drainage to a conducting pipe which may pass through the wall to the outside of building and terminate near the bottom of some vessel that will bring the overflow of water above the end of pipe, and thus form an air trap. At either side of storage room hinge boards (B B) wide enough to close up the inlet and outlet of air. The ingress of cold air can thus be adjusted to hold the temperature of the room at any desired degree.

Treatment of Lambs.

Sprinkle a little salt on the lamb so the mother will be induced to lick it. To make a ewe take another lamb after she has lost her own, tie the skin of the latter on the "adopted" youngster. If at any time the lamb is weak and sickly give it half a spoonful of hog's lard. Repeat the dose in half an hour if no better, as this cuts all phlegm, makes breathing more easy and gives strength and tone to the system. But of all things there is nothing like sunshine for young lambs, as this gives them more strength and growth than anything else. Should they get chilled at any time give them some rum with a little asafetida dissolved in it. Manure should not be allowed to accumulate in the barn, as the gases arising from it are very unhealthful. It is one of the most prolific causes of bad outcome with pregnant ewes, failure of milk, disowning of lambs, shedding of wool and perhaps death. We would say, in conclusion, that there are but three short periods each year that sheep require any extra attention—that is, breeding season, lambing time and weaning time.

Remedy for Cut Worms.

Some farmers protect cabbage plants from the ravages of cut worms by winding a piece of paper or bark or a bit of burdock leaf around the plants when set. The cut worms work on the surface of the soil or directly beneath it, and when they come to the article which envelops the plant, will go in search of something more palatable. We have always succeeded in keeping them away by using a small quantity of saltpeter water around each plant. An ounce of saltpeter dissolved in a teacupful of hot water is sufficient to impregnate two gallons of water. A gill of this solution poured around each hill an inch or so from the plant is sufficient, or has always proved so with us. It is an inexpensive remedy and easily applied.—American Cultivator.

The Sorrel Horse.

Western Stockmen claims that there is no color on the horse which is so insensible to heat as the sorrel. There is seldom any coat so silky or responds so quickly to good grooming as the sorrel. But more important still, there is seldom any horse with such sound feet and limbs, or possessing the endurance of the sorrel.

Successive plantings of garden vegetables should be made so as to have a lengthened supply throughout the season. With sweet corn and peas this is especially necessary.

BUTTERFLIES AND CATERPILLARS.

A New Jersey Entomologist Tells How to Circumvent the Pests.

The white cabbage butterfly may be seen hovering about cabbage fields on sunshiny days from May to October. It was introduced from Europe, and has now become general over all the states east of the Mississippi. The eggs are laid on the under side of the leaves, and in from five to eight days hatch a little green caterpillar a quarter of an inch in length. They commence their ravages at once to eat on the under surface of the leaf, but as it develops it eats through and generally ... upon the upper side of the leaf ... the head of the cabbage, where it does the most mischief. When full grown it is about an inch and a quarter in length, and on account of its closeness to the color of the cabbage is somewhat difficult to find. In the state of New Jersey, says ... D. Halsted, entomologist of the New Jersey station, from whose essay on the subject much of the information here given is derived, there are three, and sometimes four, broods a year.

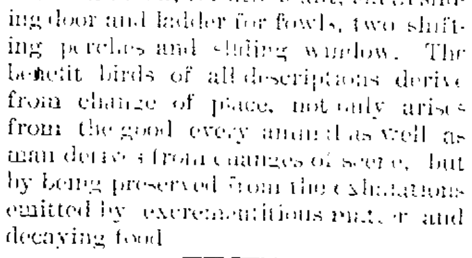
The caterpillar of the cabbage butterfly is easily destroyed if the remedy is applied in time. Among the ones proper to be used is hot water from a fine spray nozzle, and at a temperature not below 140 or above 180 degrees. Also kerosene emulsion, compounded after the usual formula and diluted one part emulsion to nine or even twelve parts of water. A third remedy, recommended as safe and thoroughly effective, is pyrethrum, or Persian insect powder. Of this one part of the powder to six or twelve parts of plaster, or flour, or twenty of lime, should be dusted on the plants, and will kill all the caterpillars touched by it. The powder may also be diluted with water, one tablespoonful to six quarts, and applied with a sprinkler. Pyrethrum and the emulsion are each effective destroyers of plant lice and are recommended as among the best insecticides for cabbage insects.

The cabbage plusia differs decidedly from the cabbage butterfly. It belongs to the moths and is a night flyer, and for that reason is seldom recognized as the parent of a destructive caterpillar. Superficially the caterpillar somewhat resembles that of the cabbage butterfly, but on examination is seen to be quite different. While of nearly the same color, it is larger and longer, and increases in size towards the hinder part. It has only six pairs of legs instead of eight pairs. It, therefore, in crawling has a looping motion, after the manner of the measuring worms, and is almost entirely without hair. The insect is three brooded in New Jersey. These caterpillars are more tenacious of life than those of the cabbage butterfly, but the remedies are the same.

Caterpillars of other moths have been found to injure cabbage by eating the leaves, but in most instances without doing material injury. In all cases where they live outside on the leaves they can be destroyed by the remedies given.

A Poultry House on Wheels.

Those who have tried movable poultry houses regard them as very desirable arrangements. Southern Cultivator calls attention to the one shown in our cut. As will be seen this house is mounted on wheels, with a floor raised high enough above ground to form a dry run.



MOVABLE POULTRY HOUSE.

It has a set of movable roosting posts at back, outside flap door with lock, large door with lock, for attendant, small sliding door and ladder for fowls, two shifting perches and sliding window. The benefit birds of all descriptions derive from change of place, not only arises from the good every animal as well as man derives from changes of scene, but by being preserved from the exhalations emitted by excrementitious matter and decaying food.

Preserving Fence Posts.

Waldo F. Brown suggests in Farmer's Review that the end posts which must bear the strain of stretching the wires, be set with concrete. It will take but a few cent's worth of cement to a post, and will make it perfectly firm at the bottom, and also more durable than if set in the clay. It is almost impossible to set posts firm enough so that they will not yield to the strain when the land is wet and soft, but by digging a hole fifteen inches square and pounding it full of coarse cement grout around the post it will give base enough to the post to keep it in place.

Farm Notes.

Lime is a good disinfectant. It is especially valuable to place in cellars where vegetables have been stored, especially such as have been put in wet or show signs of decay.

Horse Notes.

Professor Wallace does not pretend to say whether it is the case that the darker colored horses are harder than those of a lighter shade, or the preference for dark varieties is merely a matter of taste or fashion. But one thing he does know, and that is in looking through a modern show yard the fact is most apparent that white feet and legs are greatly on the increase among the best Clydesdales within recent years. It is well known that white hoofs are not so hard and durable as black hoofs. In farm work the difference would not be perceptible, but unquestionably for constant road work on stone pavements the difference must be marked indeed.

Judicious feeding, pure air and regular work are all that are necessary to keep horses in "condition," and there is no occasion to dose them with medicine to keep them in health. It only becomes necessary on a departure from health. Many horses that are rightly managed go through life and neither require nor receive any medicine.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

JULY 11, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, ... Chicago, Ill.

CHECKERING.

In answer ... from all parts of the country ... Smith Match ... will be published ... Messrs. Reed and Heffner.

Some of the ... of America have been ... for the past four weeks ... so sparkling ... Column," and ... of the editors ... credit for the ...

Mr. ... Express, writes: ... match is the ... news the Checker ... for several years ... back to the ... played on the ...

The ... confident of Reed's ... backers of Barker ... restricted match of ... to $5,000 against ... accommodated."

Mr. Lewis ... Checker Club ... will, we think, make it ...

THE ... GAME.

FROM ... OPENING.

In this ... his own judgment ... was coaching him ... playing 16-20, but ... Previous to this game being ... the Barker brothers ... this game. Mr. Freer ... instead of 16-20 was ... a win, Barker replied: ... cost me the match." ... cost him the match ... The position is:

Black— ... 16.
White— ... 31, 32.
Black ... to play.

8..11	1..5	..6	..15	1..5
21..20	20..24	32..27	21..24	a)30..25
6..10	8..12	24..19	..7	
26..21	24..19	12..3	21..17	

(a) When the game reached this stage the spectators were positive that Mr. Barker would resign. The next, but it ... out will be quite an astonishment to some.

Black—5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16.



White—17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32.

Black (Barker) to move.

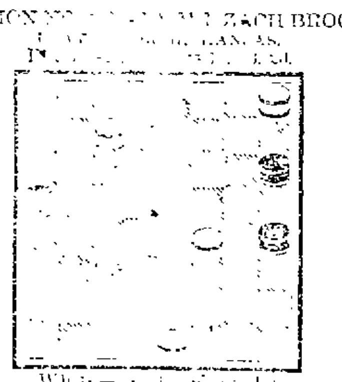
15..10	5..10	17..19	24..22	16..19
24..8	8..3	28..15	18..15	6..2
7..10	12..16	2..6	23..25	19..24
20..11	23..18	2..18	7..2	Barker
9..14	10..15	10..23	26..31	Resigns
18..9	11..7	15..10	10..6	

THIRTY ... GAME.

This ... only known ... "lakegow" ... regarding ... position was ... 29, 32.

19..24				11..18
17..11			21..6	16..11
9..8				15..19
22..15			..6	Drawn
11..19		..6	12..9	
32..26	15..9		23..16	

POSITION NO. ... ZACH BROGAN, ... KANSAS.



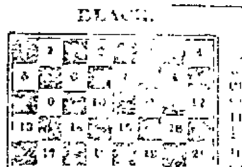
White— ... Black to ... and win.

SOLUTION TO NO. 1...—BY J. T. DENVIR.

Black—Kings, 11, 15 ... White to move and White ... to draw.

18..22	14..17	..15	26..30	23..24
19..23	20..16	19..15	15..13	22..26
1..11	..22		30..25	21..17
3..10	1..15	..30	23..18	26..23
22..18	27..24	..30	25..21	17..14
16..20	16..13		18..22	23..27

BLACK.



WHITE.

REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the numbers on a board, number it as cut; play over one of the games below ... and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. Try it! Blacks always move first.

GAME NO. 164.—"ALMA."

Played between L. M. Stearns and his pupil, Willie Hill, who is but sixteen years of age, and at present plays a strong game:

11..15	7..11	15..24	8..11	10..26
24..19	17..13	27..20	16..7	31..22
8..11	9..14	8..15	2..11	11..17
22..17	24..20	30..26	26..23(a	21..14
3..8	15..24	1..8	31..16	6..9
26..23	28..9	20..16	32..28(b	13..6
11..16	11..15	12..19	15..18	Stearns
25..22	29..21	23..16	22..15	won.

(a) This move is, according to Baker and Reed's "Alma," a losing one; it is variation 153 of their book.

(b) Mr. Stearns says this loses, and that 22-17 looks good for a draw. What, critics, does it correct the Alma book?

GAME NO. 165.—"BRISTOL."

BY MR. W. C. BELDEN.

11..16	20..19	30..17	15..9	2..6
23..18	4..8	21..14	27..31	30..2
16..20	17..13	1..5	9..5	26..31
24..19	8..11	16..12(a	31..27	25..22
9..14	27..3	19..24	5..1	31..27
18..9	11..15	26..22	27..21(1	22..18
5..14	19..16	18..23	1..10	27..24
22..17	12..13	22..18	7..11	18..14
8..11	23..16	21..17	25..22	24..15
25..22	15..19	31..24	14..17(b	14..9
11..15	22..17	20..27	22..28	Drawn
29..25	14..18	14..9	17..26	
15..21	17..14	5..14	28..19	

Variation 1.

27..31	7..14	31..27	27..24	Drawn
1..10	13..9	9..5	25..22	

(a) Corrects game No. 141.

(b) 2..19, 22-18, 11-17, 13-9. Drawn.

GAME NO. 166.—"SWITCHER."

BY MR. O'MEAY.

11..15	14..22	15..24	12..16	1..6
22..17	..17	28..19	31..2	22..17
8..11	15..18	4..8	15..19	6..9
25..22	..10	32..27	23..16	25..22
9..13	18..22	8..11	12..19	24..31
17..14	27..23	27..23	..5	17..14
10..17	2..6	10..15	19..24	31..24
21..14	26..20	19..10	25..21	Schaefer
6..10	11..15	6..15	24..28(1	beat
22..17	23..18	13..11	30..25	Wright

Variation 1.

1..6(a b)	6..10(2	21..25	27..31	31..22
30..25	21..17	2..21	13..9	9..6

Variation 2.

3..8	24..25	11..18	5..11	W. wins
22..17	18..15	14..9		W. wins

(a) The checker editor of the New York World claims this 1-6 move will draw but gives no play.

(b) 11-7, 10, 11-5, 3-10, 22-17 W. wins, or if 24-27, 22-17 W. wins.

GAME NO. 167.—"FIFE."

Played in the Lanarkshire tourney between Messrs. R. Martins and J. Ferrie.

11..15	3..8	16..20	26..19	24..28
23..19	22..17	7..3	1..6	9..13
9..14	11..16	30..25	12..16	28..32
22..17	27..23	17..11	6..10	21..17
5..9	5..9	25..22	30..26	32..28
26..23	32..27	27..23	5..9	14..10
8..11	7..11	11..16	25..23	28..24
17..13	30..26	20..11	5..1	17..14
1..5	9..14	8..15	23..19	2..7
25..22	24..20	14..10	1..5	13..9
14..18	15..24	15..19	16..20	2..17
23..14	28..19	19..1	5..9	9..13
9..25	14..18	10..26	20..24	17..22
29..22	23..7	13..9	10..14	Drawn

The Two Kinds of Death.

The Medical News has an article upon resuscitation after death which, if extensively read by the laity, is sure to occasion doubt and anxiety in the minds of many persons. After showing that two kinds of death—somatic and cellular—take place before life has completely faded from the body to be recalled, the article points out the importance of physicians properly distinguishing between the two and renewing or abandoning their efforts at resuscitation as circumstances direct. Somatic death may be briefly described as the failure of the main organs of the body, the brain, heart and lungs, to perform their functions, while cellular death is where the cells or tissues of the body die. Both may occur at the same time, but, the writer urges, the former may take place without the latter, and often does, and in all such cases there is a chance of resuscitating the dead person until cellular death supervenes.

Authentic instances of such resuscitation are given—among others, the case of a man whose body remained at the bottom of a shallow stream for fully half an hour before it was taken out. He was resuscitated after several hours of unremitting labor. But a more remarkable case was that vouched for by Professor Amacr. A friend of his died from Indian hemp poisoning. The physician racked his brain for more than an hour for some means of restoring his friend to life while he lay dead in his presence, and at length called to his aid a sturdy negro. They worked manfully for four hours. During all that time there was not the slightest sign of life, but at its expiration a slight movement of the lips was detected, and the stethoscope disclosed "an occasional light, muffled sound over the heart." Their efforts were doubled, with the result that respiration and circulation were very slowly reestablished and consciousness returned after many hours. The man lived for many years afterward—indeed, up to a few years ago, and was a prominent New England banker.—New Orleans Picayune.



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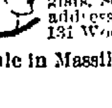
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At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward.

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 15 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 17½ acres in Geauga county, O.

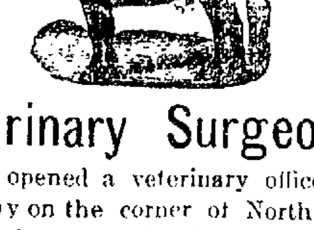
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Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 51 North Mill street.

The Dornecker house on North Mill street.

Dr. F. Z. Groff & Son,



Veterinary Surgeons,

Have opened a veterinary office and infirmary on the corner of North Erie and North streets, Massillon, O., in connection with Wm. Caldwell's horse shoeing establishment. They will also continue business at the widely known office at Sippo, O., at either of which offices one of the doctors can be consulted at all times. Horses boarded by the day or week at either Infirmary, and treated by the latest scientific methods. Horses also examined and certificates of soundness given. All calls promptly attended to day or night.

Connected with Massillon telephone exchange. City office call No. 130, Sippo, No. 10.

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STRIKING SIOUX FACES.

PICTURES OF AMERICAN ABORIGINES THAT WILL BE INTERESTING.

Walter Wellman Makes a Requisition on a Washington Photograph Gallery, and the Result is Here Offered the Reader. Some Out of the Way Information.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It is a singular fact that in Bell's great national photograph gallery in this city, where the famous beauties and famous men of the last quarter century have sat before the



RED CLOUD.

camera, the "finest" negative ever taken was that of an American Indian. Among presidents, senators, orators, supreme court judges and foreign ministers the face and head of Red Cloud stand forth conspicuous as the most interesting and artistic study. Old Red Cloud is now at his home in Dakota, almost beyond the frontiers of civilization, trying his best to get from the government a good and reasonable price for the lands of his people, but his photograph, standing in the show window of Bell's shop, is one of the best known pictures in the national capital.

Occasionally Red Cloud comes down here to see the "great father," but he no longer wears the picturesque dress in which we see him in this picture. Now he wears a full suit of "store" clothes, as do all of the Indians who come here. In fact, this photograph gallery contains good evidence of the evolution of civilization among our Indian tribes. Chief Operator Dodge has framed a set of photographs which show at a glance the rapid progress made by Indian chieftains in the acquirement of European dress and customs.

The first stage is represented by such noble and picturesque heads as those of Red Cloud, Lean Wolf and Rushing Eagle. A few years ago all the Indians who came to Washington on business with the government wore in traveling common blankets, skin leggings, moccasins and shirts. Their "full dress" of war bonnets, head feathers, etc., they



LEAN WOLF.

brought along tied up with thongs, to be donned on all state or ceremonial occasions, such as a visit to the White House, the office of the secretary of the interior, or the photographer's.

The second stage is shown in such faces as that of Little Beaver, who had donned the white man's waistcoat, laundried shirt, trousers, collar and necktie, but who was unwilling to give up his blanket, his single head feather, the fantastic adornment of the two long braids and his raven hair.

The third stage is represented by courtly old Medicine Bull, a Lower Brule Sioux,



MEDICINE BULL.

who gave up everything but his blanket and moccasins. He took on the overcoat, the collar and even the light walking stick of his white friend, but no entreaty could prevail on him to abandon the soft and easy footdress which he had worn all his life for the stiff boots or shoes of civilization. Medicine Bull is very proud of his photograph taken in his combination costume, and has already ordered four dozen prints from the negative to distribute among his friends at Lower Brule. His son, a teacher at Hampton college, and a very bright young man, is also proud of the picture and orders a new supply of prints two or three times a year.

The fourth stage of evolution, complete European dress, is well shown by the photographs of American Horse and Standing Bear, and of grim old Standing Cloud. This veteran warrior was so fond of the product of the photographer's art that he used to spend hours at a time in Bell's gallery, gazing with undisguised admiration at the thousands of pictures on the walls and watching with great interest the "sitting" in the operating room. He was particularly fond of the photographs of Indian chiefs, and, knowing the location of the large drawer in which they are kept, used to come in day after day, bringing along one or another of his Indian friends to pass a pleasant hour looking the pictures over.

As a rule, the Indian in a photograph gallery refuses to display any curiosity or interest. He is not willing to have it appear that he is a tyro in the art, but tries hard to assume an air of indifference born of long experience. Standing Cloud is the single exception to this rule known to the traditions of Bell's gallery, wherein several hundred Indians have been photographed. Inquisitiveness shines out in the old fellow's face as a predominating characteristic, and one is not surprised to hear that while his companions were sitting grimly in a corner of the gallery smoking their long pipes and occasionally grunting out some half expressed comment, Standing Cloud was moving about inspecting everything and asking the interpreter no end of questions. Notwithstanding his great curiosity, however, nothing could induce him to go into the "dark room." That odorous place he evidently regarded as the seat of a black and uncanny art, and nothing would he have to do with it.

Red Cloud and his picturesque brethren do not have to pay for the photographs which they get in Washington. Mr. Bell makes each of his Indian subjects a present of a dozen cabinets, as he can well afford to do, since there is a very good sale for these photographs, particularly in Europe. England alone buys thousands every year, and now orders are beginning to come in from Paris. Perhaps the Buffalo Bill rage in the French capital may have something to do with this.



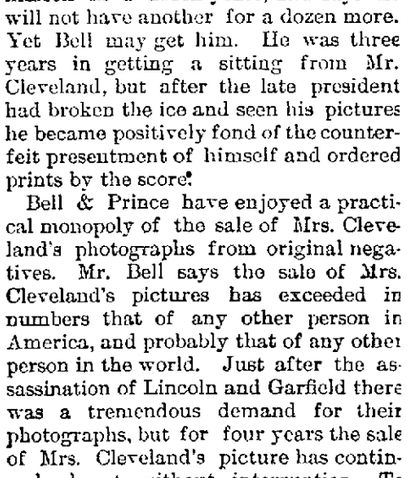
RUSHING EAGLE.

One of the perquisites of fame is free photography. Presidents, judges, senators, congressmen, get their pictures without price. Bell, Prince, Jarvis and other leading photographers here are constantly sending out invitations to public men to come for a sitting. As a rule the subjects yield readily, but occasionally an obstinate man resists a dozen solicitations. Just now Mr. Bell is trying to get Postmaster General Wanamaker before the camera. Wanamaker has had but one photograph taken of himself in a dozen years, and says he will not have another for a dozen more. Yet Bell may get him. He was three years in getting a sitting from Mr. Cleveland, but after the late president had broken the ice and seen his pictures he became positively fond of the counterfeit presentment of himself and ordered prints by the score.

Bell & Prince have enjoyed a practical monopoly of the sale of Mrs. Cleveland's photographs from original negatives. Mr. Bell says the sale of Mrs. Cleveland's pictures has exceeded in numbers that of any other person in America, and probably that of any other person in the world. Just after the assassination of Lincoln and Garfield there was a tremendous demand for their photographs, but for four years the sale of Mrs. Cleveland's picture has continued almost without interruption. To this day orders are received not only from all parts of the United States, but from Canada, Europe and even South America. No one is competent to estimate the number sold, but it must run up into the millions.

"I firmly believe," says Mr. Bell, "one photograph of Mrs. Cleveland has been sold for every family in the United States."

Since her marriage Mrs. Cleveland has probably had a greater number of sittings than any other woman in America, possibly excepting a few actresses. Bell has had from her twenty-seven sittings, and Prince about twenty. In nearly every case of a new sitting it was made at the urgent request of Mr. Cleveland or of friends who desired to have her picture in a certain costume or position. Mrs. Cleveland was very good natured about it, and, while not at all afflicted with vanity, was willing to sit as often as she could by so doing give pleasure to her husband, her friends or the public.



LITTLE BEAVER.

Washington photographers say the sale of Mrs. Cleveland's photograph continues at a larger volume than Mrs. Harrison's, while there is very little demand for Mr. Cleveland. Chief Justice Fuller's photograph is now selling next to Mrs. Cleveland's, and is one of the most popular pictures ever made in the gallery, though still, of course, Lincoln, Logan, Sheridan and Grant in aggregate output. The chief justice's many admirers may be glad to know that in the opinion of Operator Dodge, whose opinion surely is worth something, Mr. Fuller's face is, after Red Cloud's, the finest one from an artistic standpoint in the gallery. "It is not only a fine face," says Mr. Dodge, "it is really a beautiful face. I like to have sittings from the chief justice. He is affable, jocular and withal so admirable a subject. And such an interesting subject!"



TWO MOONS. AMERICAN HORSE.

The supreme justices are all photographed in their gowns. Usually they come to the gallery in carriages, bringing their gowns with them, but shortly before his death Chief Justice Waite surprised everybody by walking in with his black gown rolled under his arm, a feat which his even more Democratic successor has imitated.

Almost without exception the faces displayed in this national gallery are the faces of living men, and of men who are prominently before the public eye. It is strange how completely the famous man of one day is forgotten the next. The faces of Logan, Arthur, Grant, Sheridan, Garfield and Hayes have disappeared from view. All the great statesmen of the rebellion and reconstruction era are without places on these long walls. The public, particularly the picture buying public, is notoriously fickle, and the photograph dealer finds no profit in displaying the countenances of fallen stars and of suns that have set.

As men disappear, even though gradually, from public notoriety, their photographs are removed to the rear of the store. The back walls represent many disappointed ambitions, many blasted careers. New men are continually coming forward to take the place of honor in the show window next the street. Yet, as Mr. Bell well remarks, one can never tell when it will be necessary to take some face down from the rear wall and place it at the very front. An instance of this is found in the case of President Harrison. Two years ago he was on the back wall. He had been defeated in his contest for re-election to the senate, had retired from public sta-



STANDING CLOUD.

tion to his law office. He was looked upon, from the photographer's point of view, as a "back member." And yet, with one turn of the wheel of political fortune, he "bobbed up serenely from below," and all the world wanted his portrait.

WALTER WELLMAN.

A Remarkable New Hybrid Rose.

The agricultural editor of The World writes as follows about a rose seen recently at the experiment grounds of The Rural New Yorker: It is one of the hybrids resulting from a cross between Rosa Rugosa, a single rose of five pink petals, well known to everybody, and Harrison's yellow, a semi-double sort equally familiar. The flower of the new hybrid is almost identical in color and fragrance with that of Gen. Jacqueminot. It is of medium size and quite double. The bush is entirely hardy, with leaflets larger in size than the mother plant, Rugosa, and of texture somewhat similar. It is also a perpetual and prolific bloomer. The specimen seen, a bush about four feet high, had on it at one time by actual count over one hundred and fifty buds. This rose is not only remarkable as the result of a highly interesting experiment, but because it promises to be of great practical value, filling as it does the popular demand for a hardy, perpetual and prolific bloomer of roses attractive in color and odor.

His Reason for It.

Will—Harry doesn't seem very cordial today; did you notice how coldly he spoke to us as he passed? I wonder what's the matter?

Bill—Don't you see he's wearing his silk hat for the first time?—Time.

She Had Him There.

Mr. Hobbs—I see that a Newport, Pa., farmer has a hairless calf on exhibition. What a remarkable freak that is.

Mrs. Hobbs—Remarkable! Why, you're bald headed yourself, John.—Minneapolis Tribune.

An Unlucky Title.

Jones—I'm writing a new book which I shall call "The Prince of Fools."

Brown—An autobiography, I presume.—Omaha World.

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ONE BOY

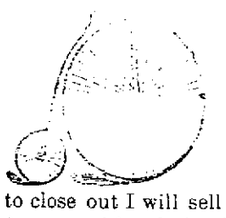


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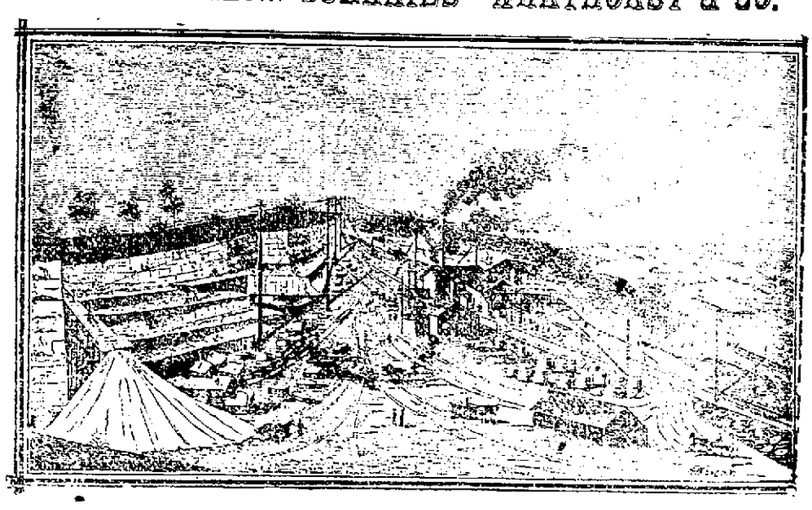
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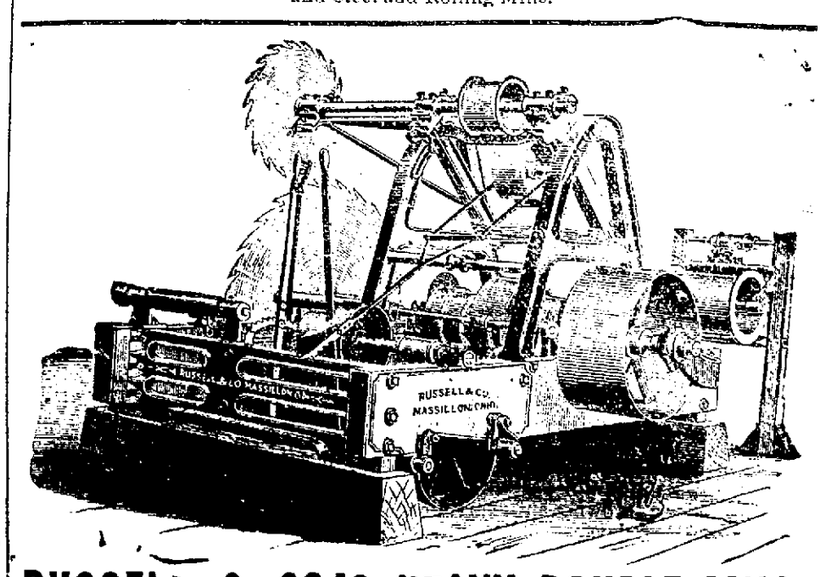
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CORRESPONDENCE.

The County Seat.

C[illegible] July 18. The city council has [illegible] to do away entirely with street loafing. The ordinance will take effect Friday, and the [illegible] instructed to make arrests.

[illegible] oldest resident of Canton, celebrated his 90th birthday, Wednesday, by eating three good meals [illegible].

The Y. [illegible] has accepted the invitation of the [illegible] club of Cleveland, to [illegible] in a picnic at Cottage Grove, July 25. A special train will be [illegible].

[illegible] has been brought over from Perry township to answer to a charge preferred against him by Emma Wise. He is a married man.

The corner stone of the Morgan gymnasium at Mt. [illegible] will be laid July 25 with [illegible] ceremony. A number of [illegible] will attend.

Mrs. [illegible] Miller gave a delightful garden party at her West Tuscarawas street residence, Wednesday evening.

CANTON, July 15.—Delegates and alternates to the Prohibition state convention at Zanesville, July 24 and 25, were elected here Saturday. A resolution was passed instructing the delegates to vote for [illegible] of Springfield, for governor. It was decided to hold a county convention in [illegible] Thursday, August [illegible] to nominate county officers.

[illegible] Sunday and the Canton [illegible] game was not [illegible] League is [illegible].

North Lawrence

Miss Alice J. Stanford returned from [illegible] last Monday, accompanied by Miss Jennie Walker.

Miss Martha Arn[illegible] and child left Thursday for Cleveland, where they will make their future home.

In a game of base ball played here Saturday between the Minglewood nine and the [illegible] of this village, consisting mostly of married men, the score stood 22 to [illegible] in favor of Minglewood.

Mr. Richard Co[illegible] and wife spent Sunday at Meyer's Lake.

Miss Mari Forrest and brothers paid their grandma, Mrs. McInnes, a visit Sunday.

Mr. Hugh McInnes says that another boarder has enrolled his name on the family list as a young coal digger.

Mr. John Brown, who lately came home from Kansas, has returned on account of the depression in the coal trade.

Mrs. Jennie Fletcher, of Cleveland, is spending a week with her father, Thos. Richards.

A severe storm passed over our village Saturday morning, the lightning doing its work among the trees, and it also passed through the engine house of the Blaine mine.

We notice a change in the upper portion of the town by the new residence of Mr. E. Morris, and also the change in the school house which is being made into a church by the Catholics of this village.

An ice cream festival will be given in the above church Saturday evening for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the church.

Mr. Marion Stock, of Canal Fulton, is making the plans for the new school house, which will be situated on Church street.

Fulton boys came over Tuesday and played ball with the Minglewood nine, Fulton coming out victorious. Score, 14 to 34.

Several of our miners attended the mass meeting Tuesday at Massillon.

On Monday evening while a score of cars were being put into Minglewood switch, our superintendent informed the conductor that the mine would not work on Tuesday, on account of the mass meeting, so the conductor took out the cars and placed them in the Blaine switch. Consequently they worked all day, and the district secretary worked in the same mine.

Clover Hill worked half a day the fore part of this month. CYCLONE.

Burton City.

Jno. Mulligan, who has been clerking for Wm. Brewer of North Lawrence is at home on a vacation.

Elias Arnell of Orrville is now in the employ of N. Stutz at the tile mill.

Attorney Coe and wife, of Orrville, were the guests of J. R. Roebuck, on Tuesday.

Selina May Roebuck has returned from Columbus where she has been visiting.

On Tuesday, an eight year old son of Samuel Seaman met with quite a serious accident. While playing with some machinery, he had his forefinger torn from his hand.

Geo. Chatham had several ribs broken by falling off a load of hay on Monday.

Clover Hill mine worked only half a in the past two weeks, and we are informed that it looks blue for some time to come.

Will Walyandt will teach our school next term.

Phillip Hans of Canal Dover is home with his parents.

Frank Kurtz and wife of Canal Fulton are the guests of D. M. Hess.

Jerry Manning, of Massillon, was in town over Sunday.

Salineville.

The new shaft employs about seventy-five miners, and twenty-seven day hands. This mine worked four and a half days last week. S. Madison is superintendent at this place.

The old shaft worked five days last week. This mine did not work Friday on account of some trouble over the scales. One member was discharged.

The Empire mine, of which S. S. Carnathan, sr., is owner and superintendent, worked two days.

Hay's mine is not doing very much. James Strabley is owner and superintendent.

Anderson's strip vein is not running much coal, but hope they will get good orders soon. Brown Bros. owners, and M. Smith superintendent.

The miners would like to have the screen question settled. It is about time. Day hands say their wages are too low compared to other places.

Foster's strip vein worked four days last week. M. Foster owner, and D. Simpson superintendent.

It was a three months' strike last summer instead of six as reported in last week's INDEPENDENT.

Mrs. Grafton, living three miles east of here, was fatally injured Saturday morning by lightning coming down the chimney.

James Maple, sr., is very low at this writing.

Our potteries are turning out the best ware of the kind in this state.

The farmers were busy harvesting last week.

The Salvation Army is billed to start on Tuesday, the 16th.

Saturday was payday with the miners.

Farmer's mine worked five days last week. The output was 110 tons per day.

Company F, 13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, will hold its reunion at East Liverpool, O., August 10, 1889.

East Palestine.

The mines of this place are running very fair. State Line mine worked every day last week, with the exception of Thursday—they quit at dinner for want of coal.

Mine Inspector Bell visited Prospect mine last Monday, and State Line mine on Tuesday. I heard that he had been requested to examine the scales of the last named mine. There has been dissatisfaction about the weight for some time. Some thought the screen was wrong and I ordered a committee to see the superintendent. When the committee told him what they were ordered to do he told them to go and examine the screen, and if there was anything wrong he would fix it. After a careful examination by the committee they could not find anything very far wrong. There was one place where we thought we might lose coal and we pointed it out to the superintendent. He fixed it right away. One of the committee thought it made a change in his weight, but I must confess that I could not see where it made any difference in my weight. It kept bothering me to discover what was the cause, until one day a friend of mine said to me "I can tell you what is the matter with the weight, the cars are not loaded as they used to be." I am satisfied that he is right. anyone who thinks different, let him try it and in order to do so, just build your cars high and square like we used to build them and see if you don't get better weight. Yes but some one will say "I put a whole side four feet deep on two or three cars and I only got so much for them. I used to get four or five cars of a side that depth." Yes, and so you would now if the coal was the same height as it was then. We have not the height of coal consequently a given quantity of bearing in will not produce as much coal as it used to when the coal was higher. That being the case we don't load the cars so big, hence we think we don't get our weight.

Will some one give us the reson why Ohio miners suffered two and a half cents reduction while Pennsylvania is working at last year's prices? Indiana and Illinois are fighting to maintain last year's prices.

Manual Ward is on the sick list at this writing.

There was horse racing on the fair grounds here on the Fourth. Several arrests were made for drunkenness.

If the party I gave three dollars too much to does not like to give it back after keeping it so long, would just put it into an envelope and address it to Box 18, East Palestine, O., I would be very thankful

Chapman.

The coal shaft being sunk near the High mill is getting along nicely and reflects great credit on the manager.

The Mountain Star base ball club of this place gave a pleasant dance on the K. of L. platform Monday evening, which swelled their treasury, and the boys are happy.

David Morgan, Joseph Hall and Wm. Lilley, not finding enough work to do here, returned to Caperton, W. Va., last week.

We notice in last week's INDEPENDENT that "Iroquis," residence unknown to us, gave W. T. Lewis a perfect "roasting.',

It has been a mystery to a great many who were aware of the friction that existed between W. T. Lewis and John McBride how they so suddenly came to pull together in the same harness. But just wait. It is expected that there will be some "kicking over the traces" in the near future.

Chicken fighting is expected to be on the increase in this vicinity the next season, for quite a number have gone into the business of raising blooded stock and place them on the market at five dollars per pair.

So far we have failed to hear of any one willing to pick up the Republican nomination for county auditor. Lawrence precinct has not had a place on the county ticket for some time, and we justly believe she is entitled to be heard now. The many friends of Richard F. Myers, of Canal Fulton, would be pleased to see the Republican party tender him the above nomination at the coming primary election, and if this is done you can rest assured he would make that young Democratic bank teller "hunt his hole" in November, for Dick is a political "hustler" in all that the language implies.

All railway postal clerks receive their appointment for a probationary term of six months, then if their examinations are such that entitles them to their permanent commission it is recommended by the chief clerk to the superintendent of the division, after receiving his approval it is then granted by the deputy. David E. Reese had not been in the service three months when he completed his examination. Their chief clerk, O. T. Halloway seeing how proficient Mr. Ruse was in the service, recommended his permanent paper to Superintendent Burt and they were granted by the deputy last Thursday increasing his salary from $800 to $900 per year. Mr. Reese has reason to be proud of his promotion in more ways than one, especially so inasmuch as he never, directly or indirectly intimated to Mr. Holloway for the above favor, not knowing that anything could be done until the expiration of his six months probation, and he was greatly surprised when Mr. Halloway made known to him what had been done. This is his reward for being prompt, faithful and diligent to the responsibilities entrusted to his care, and will be an inducement for other postal clerks to follow suit, for it is the desire of Superintendent Burt to make the fifth division of the postal service the foremost in the land.

Mr. W. T. Lewis has resigned his position as secretary, and his place will remain vacant.

July 16, 1889.

Elton.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Canton, are spending the week in the country, the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Beck

Miss Annie Morgan has come from Pittsburg to stay at home for some time, her friends all hope.

Mrs. Clara Wirtz and family of Orrville are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Harrold.

Mrs. Mary McFarren returned from a six weeks' visit to her relatives in Indiana, Saturday.

Mr. Ben Baughman was at Chippewa, Wayne county, Saturday.

The heaviest rain fall this season was Sunday afternoon, causing a great deal of oats to go down.

Mrs. Simeon Card and children came from Cleveland Tuesday; were guests of Mrs. Homer Baughman last week, but will visit Mr. Mark Card, of West Lebanon this week.

Mr. M. A. Baughman left Saturday for Corunna, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Baughman went to Canal Fulton, Tuesday to visit Harry Blocker.

Navarre.

Mr. S. M. Chase returned on Monday from a visit to his parents at Ashland, O.

Miss Nora Garver leaves this week for Doylestown, where she expects to spend the remainder of the summer.

A great deal of hay was damaged on Saturday, owing to the hard rain.

Mr. and Mrs. George, of the Hotel Navarre, visited over Sunday with her parents at Atwater, O.

Mrs. Addie Black returned to her home in Bolivar, Tuesday, after a two weeks' visit with her cousin, Charles Smith.

Mr. George Hansen, of Canal Dover, is visiting his sister, Mrs. H. D. Garver, of this place.

Will S. Smith has been spending his two weeks' vacation visiting friends at New Philadelphia, O. and Wheeling, Va.

The Rev. W. O. Siffert of Massillon, is repairing his Main street property, and when done, it will be quite an improvement to that end of town.

Grove City.

The mine worked four and a half days last week.

Pigeon Run mine worked three and a half days. The entries are working steadily for more territory, which will we reached by fall.

We are well pleased with the filling up on Tremont street in Massilon. It has been neglected for years past. It was a piece of road on which it was impossible for farmers to deliver their crops and produce during the winter months, and could not be looked after too soon.

C. Culler is drilling on the Frank Umbenhower farm.

Harry Flounders had a narrow escape in the coal mine last week by a fall of stone on his back. The stone broke in two, one piece falling on his ankle, which is badly bruised. He was setting a post at the time the stone came upon him.

On last Thursday evening, John Houvic, a coal miner, thinking that everything was all right, retired for his night's rest. To his sorrow in the morning he found his wife was gone. After looking up the case he found she had another lover, a man who had been boarding with them. His name is not known in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Houvic had two children, who are 2 and 4 years of age. The youngest is with her, and the other boy is at home. No word is yet given of the whereabouts of the runaways.

East Greenville.

The farmers succeeded in filling their barns with good hay the past week.

Mr. K. Severs, of Doylestown, is visiting his father-in-law, Mr. John Shaub.

The Anderson mine worked five days last week, changing a frown for a smile amongst the miners.

The Hemperly mine is driving entry as fast as possible, and expect to start more men to work the 1st of August.

The men who were employed sinking the new shaft on the Kurtz farm are looking blue.

A couple of Massillon belles visited this place last Saturday, and are still here at this writing.

The boilers are being repaired at the Anderson mine, and the men are idle for a few days.

Mr. Frank Oyster, of Ashland, is visiting friends here, the guest of Mr. G. Rowe.

Mr. J. Morgan is again drilling south of town, on the farm of J. Stoner.

Quite a number of our citizens went to the Lake on Sunday. They report a good time, although the rain spoiled their fun.

Massillon Mines.

The work is not very brisk here at present, some of the mines are not running at all, while otheis are only working part time. Dealers and operators complain of low prices, and some say they do not care to run during such dull times. Sippo Mine No. 3 worked only two days in the last half of June and has done nothing since.

Anderson's worked four days last week, and the rest of Howell's mines are all working part of the time.

West Massillon Nos. 1 and 2 are running full blast and loading a vast amount of coal each week.

Work at Sonnhalter's is progressing rapidly. The switch is now completed they will soon commence to take out coal.

One thing that is very noticeable here is the great number of strange flats that have been coming in lately. It is a difficult thing to account for unless it is because we are supplying new trade. It has been said thaat we are filling orders that have heretofore gone to Indiana or Illinois. If such is the case are the Ohio miners black-legging? HUSTLER.

PROFIT SHARING

Discussed by "A Peacemaker."

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over the National Labor Tribune of last week I observed an article entitled "A Profit Sharing Plan." It was a letter written by Mr. Fawcett Plumb, an Illinois operator, to the Hon. Dan McLaughlin, of Braidwood. Mr. Plumb is connected with the Coal Run Coal Company, and his letter contained an offer to the company's men who are now out on a strike. The offer was so marvelous, considering the source from which it came, that I could hardly believe my eyesight. It is very evident, both from the substance and the tone of the letter, that Mr. Plumb is not only ready to act fair and square, but also that he is something of a philanthropist. It certainly is a pleasure to find such a man. We see so much greed and selfishness displayed on every hand by capitalists and employers that we are actually dumbfounded when we meet a man who is willing to give labor a fair proportion of its earnings. I am of the opinion that the officers of the N. P. U. should investigate this matter, and if the offer is as fair as the letter seems to indicate, they should immediately accept it. In order to give you a good idea of the plan contemplated in Mr Plumb's letter, I will inclose it just as it appears in The Tribune:

STREATOR, ILL., June 17.

Hon. D. McLaughlin:

DEAR SIR:—Owing to the trouble that now exists between operators and miners in a part of No. 12 district leads me to offer a suggestion on the problem now pending.

The Coal Run Coal Company with which I am connected, has recently offered its men a new arrangement for working their mine:

1. Start the mine and sell all of the product to the very best advantage.
2. Pay each man seventy cents per ton for lump coal; then pay to the company ten cents per ton for all lump, nut and slack sold.
3. Pay the expenses of the mine, management, superintendence.
4. Divide equally the balance between the men and mine.

We think by putting the bottom men on the profit-sharing basis along with the diggers we could operate our mine more economically, and a gain would result to both sides. The digger would have free access to our books and learn the facts of our business. When bright times come in the winter for good trade, as it often does, he would share its good effects.

Take a car nut which sells for $20; $2 taken out for the mine, leaving $18. The digger would get one-half of this, or say $9, or if slack, which sells here at 40c. the miner would have 15c added to every ton of slack made. All good slack would be sent out and sold. No bad coal would be loaded; no props lost in the gob; a community interest would be felt in all things done.

I might elaborate this, but it is not necessary. There are men enough in this place now willing to take hold of this with us to run our mine, but the stronghold that the union has on its men will not admit of it. The district board ought to advise some such thing as this. It might lead to a solution of the vexed question. I am sure I want any thing that contains the elements of fairness. Should you happen to see any of the district board, or Mr. Reed, talk with him about the principle involved and see what is thought of it.

Very respectfully, F. PLUMB,

This letter fully explains itself, and it is almost useless to make any further remarks upon it. It will be very easily seen just what such an arrangement would accomplish. It would give the miner a fair remuneration for his labor, and make him equally interested with the operator in the success and prosperity of the company. All the company's books would be open to the men, and a committee could be elected to inspect them at stated intervals, or whenever it should be deemed best. This would prevent fraud of any kind and the miner could be sure of getting just weight.

If such a plan could be perfected company stores would no longer be a burden and a nuisance, but would really be a blessing. It would be a complete solution to that most perplexing of all problems, the labor question, and the toiling masses would reap some benefit from their labor. Yours as ever,

PEACEMAKER.

Went to a Congenial Climate.

The Canton people will take to the woods when they read this description of the wild bull that gored a poor Zoar laborer nearly to death: "The bull was afterwards sold to Canton parties, and ten men started with it for that place. Although they had ropes and a ring in its nose, they could not manage it, but had to get it into a field at the wayside, and devise other means. The bull weighed over 2,400 pounds."

IT WON'T BAKE BREAD.—In other words Hood's Sarsaparilla will not do impossibilities. Its proprietors tell plainly what it has done, submit proffs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly, if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of others is sufficient assurance that you will not be disappointed in the result.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven to be a a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Sheney & Co., Toledo, O, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucas surface of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sewer Building.

Contractor Crooks is pushing the trunk sewer with all possible energy, and hopes to complete it in six weeks. He has a force of twenty-five men, who have about 1,000 feet ready to receive the pipe which is not yet here. The trench is from twelve to five feet deep. Thus far he has not been greatly troubled with water, as was predicted by a great many, though the worst point is not yet passed. He has begun at the end, in order that the connected sewer may drain the ditch as the work progresses. The contractor has [illegible] men on his pay roll and is allowing them fifteen cents an hour.

Salem's Railroad.

The new railroad, says the Salem Era, known as the Salem & Franklin R. R. is rapidly taking shape and is no longer a paper affair. It is estimated by those who have the matter in charge, that it will require $80,000 to construct the road; of that amount they propose to raise $30,000 by subscription and issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest for the remaining $50,000. Of the $30,000 required to be raised, the rail mill has given $10,000, and individual capitalists and companies will complete the sum needed. Work will begin very soon, the road located, and without further blow or bluster the new railroad—the dream of Salem for years—will materialize. As we have often said before, Salem may be slow, but she gets there just the same.

Sudden Death.

The papers are full of sudden deaths. If you have choking sensations, fluttering, pain or tenderness in chest, faint easily, take Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart, and so escape death, as did Henry Brown, druggist, of Cleveland, O. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won for Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. **Merit Wins** It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of John Ewalt, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 11th day of July, 1889.

5-3t TOBIAS SCHOTT, Administrator.

Notice of Appointment

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Sarah Newsteter, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

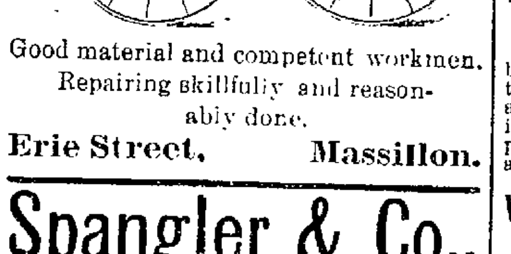
Dated, the 10th day of July 1889.

JOHN R. WALTER, Executor.

Perry H. Young,

—MAKER OF—

WAGONS & CARRIAGES.



Good material and competent workmen. Repairing skillfully and reasonably done.

Erie Street, Massillon.

Spangler & Co.,



HATTERS.

CONCERNING THE

Star Shirts and Shirt Waists:

For 18 years the Star Shirts and Shirt Waists have led all others in quality—a fact conceded by other merchants whose standard of comparison is invariably the STAR PERFECTION in every particular is what is aimed at in the production of the Star goods, and the certainty on the part of the public that in buying goods bearing the Star trade mark they will get goods of Perfect Shape, Perfect Fit and Perfect Workmanship, has given the Star goods a great hold upon the confidence of the public. The merits of the

STAR WHITE,
PERCALE, AND
FLANNEL SHIRTS

Are so well-known that little need be said of them. The Star Shirt Waists are universally acknowledged to be the only shirt waists which are of satisfactory proportions.

THEY SELL ON THEIR NAME AND MERITS
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall St N. Y.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

TAXATION.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1889 to amend Section 2, of Article XII, of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

SEC. 2 The General Assembly shall provide for the raising of revenue for the support of the state and local governments; but taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects. Burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published, as may be directed by law.

SECTION 2. At such election those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—Yes," and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—No."

SECTION 3. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January, 1890.

ELBERT L. LAMPSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEO. F. DAVIS,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

Adopted April [illegible], 1889

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Daniel J. Ryan, secretary of state of the State of Ohio do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1889, taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL] DANIEL J. [illegible],
Secretary of State.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Augustus Grossweiler, who was convicted of burglary and larceny at the May term, 1889, of the court of common pleas, of Stark county, and sentenced by said court to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the term of one year, will make his application to the Ohio State Board of Pardons for a pardon, at its next regular meeting, held after the publication of this notice.

AUGUSTUS GROSSWEILER.

Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Council of the City of Massillon, O, at the office of the city clerk at corner of Erie and Tremont streets in said city, until 12 o'clock m. on the 22d day of July, 1889, for 1,000 feet of rubber fire hose and three nozzles.

Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of council.

H. W. LOEFFLER, Clerk.

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A Victor Clover Huller, good as new. Size No. 3; late pattern; built by the Newark Machine Co., Columbus, O. Inquire of E. Anderson, Independent Office, Massillon, O.

B. & B.

An Institution of Real Merit

—IS OUR—

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The flattering favors bestowed upon it by the people are in testimony of its benefits to them. The way to compliment this department and to do yourself good, is to communicate with it at once. Your every want will be satisfied promptly, and you will save money on every article or every yard of goods you buy.

What is going on here now?

Our annual summer clearance sales, which means bargains by the hundreds.

Thousands of yards of Dress Goods, full of tone style and effectiveness, worth $1.25 and $1.50; going at 75 cents.

Special 50c. and 25c. DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

These prices have been made "catch-all" prices for thousands and thousands of yards of goods that sold at twice and even three times the money early in the season—choice, wide and effective goods. Send for samples.

Our Wash-Goods Prices

Have lost all their starch only the shadows of their former selves, and just in the midst of the WASH-GOODS Season.

Anderson's celebrated Ginghams reduced to 25 cents a yard, as a bargain starter. The same story in the Challie departments. All our stock reduced to half. Nice and new ones marked at "clearance prices." 50c. Zephyr Gingham Side Bands at 25 cents. 35c and 40c Zephyrs at 20c. 25c and 30c Zephyrs at 15c. Finest French Satines at 25c. 30c Satines at 15c and 18c.

Write to our mail order department. Mention this paper.

BOGGS & BUHL
115, 117, 119, 121
FEDERAL STREET
ALLEGHENY, P

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII--NO. 5. MASSILLON, OHIO, JULY 19, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,527.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.
In effect June 2, 1889.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 06 a. m.	No. 5 6 06 a m.
No. 4 3 08 p m	No 1 10 00 a m.
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No 3 7 32 p. m.
Local 8 15 p. m	Local 2 15 p. m.

Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 20 a m	No. 3 7 10 ...
No. 6 1 53 p. m	No 5 1 20 p m
No. 8 5 25 p m	No 7 6 30 p m
Local 8 35 a m	Local 3 ...

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.
GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 52 a m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 02 a m
No. 4	Daily	1 17 p. m
No. 20	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No 14	Daily except Sunday	8 20 a m.
Local		12 00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 25 a. m
No. 11	Daily except Sunday	10 13 "
No. 9	Daily	11 58 a m
No. 3	Daily	6 48 p. m
No. 13	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local		6 20 a. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.
Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 25 Express 10 10 p m	No 2 Express 10 36 a m
No. 27 Express 4 20 a m	No. 28 Express 3.47 p m
No. 3 Express 5 08 p m	No. 8 Express 10:32 p m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No 16 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $100,000 Capital. S Hunt, President, C Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No 3 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

DR W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Physician. Office No 35 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A CONRAD & CO, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PHILIP BLUMENSCHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

TINWARE.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.

W. A. Redmond,

Late examining corps, U S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the clerk of the board of education of Tuscarawas township, Stark county, O., until 12 o'clock noon on the 27th day of July, 1889, for building a school house on the lot situated in sub-District No 11 in said township, according to plans and specifications on file in said office. Each bid must contain the name of every person interested in the same, and be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee of some disinterested person, that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into and the performance of it properly secured. The bid for each kind of material called for by the specifications must be stated separately, and the price of each given, and the price of labor must also be stated. None but the lowest responsible bid will be accepted and the board may reject any or all bids. By order of the board of Education.

HENRY MADDER Clerk.

JUNE 29, 1889

Pittsburgh ∴ Female ∴ College,

—AND—

Conservatory of Music.

Also, schools of Elocution and Fine Arts. Full courses of study leading to graduation in each. Also special courses of study. Central, healthful. 23 teachers. Superior home comforts and care for young ladies. Thirty fifth year opens Sept 10th. Rates moderate. Send for catalogue and full information to the President.

REV. A. H. NORCROSS, Pittsburgh, Pa

Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Council of the City of Massillon, O., at the office of the City Clerk, at the corner of Erie and Tremont streets in said city, until 12th day of August A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of a sewer on East Main street from Prospect street to a point 100 feet east of Front street in said city in sewer district No. 1, according to plans, profiles and specifications now on file in the office of the City Civil Engineer of said city.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty in the sum of $1,000, signed by some disinterested and responsible person. That if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into and its performance properly secured.

The council reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

By order of the City Council.

R. W. LOEFFLER.
Clerk of the City of Massillon.

MASSILLON, July 8th, 1889

"CLEAR THE WAY FOR ME."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY AT SHAMOKIN.

Two Men Instantly Killed, Two or Three Others Will Die and Many More Severely Injured—The Accident Caused by Two Runaway Cars Colliding With and Telescoping a Passenger Train—A Loss to the Road of $150,000.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 18.—A frightful accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley railroad a mile east of this city last evening by two runaway cars colliding with a passenger train. The following named were killed:

Aaron Shupe, single, a carpenter, crushed between the tanks of the locomotive and platform of the car.

John Roush, married, carpenter at Hickory Swamp.

The wounded were as follows:

North Wa... and face fearfully lacerated.

L. Bragg, head cut and leg broken.

Irvin Kessler, both legs broken and head cut.

John Baker, slate picker, shoulder broken.

Unknown Hungarian woman, leg and wrist broken and head badly cut.

James Hodge, leg broken and face cut.

Patrick Britton, legs frightfully mangled; will probably die.

Michael Britton, back broken, supposed fatally.

William Lindemann, conductor, bruised about the body and face cut.

Engineer Albert Reed, legs injured, face and head badly cut.

Michael Gable, head cut and badly bruised.

Mrs. John McHugh, serious internal injuries.

John Miller, Polander, collar bone broken.

Joseph Fredericks back broken, will die.

Jacob Kulp, head, face and legs cut and bruised.

John Dettott, legs mangled.

John Thomas, jaw fractured and face cut.

The cars were loaded with miners, slate pickers and women. At Coal Run switch the road branches on to the main line, which had heretofore been hidden by a chain of mountains. After the train gained the main line a miner sitting on the rear platform seen the two runaway cars dashing down the track at a lightning speed. With a cry of warning he jumped off and rolled down an embankment in safety. Then Flagman John Metz followed and placed a number of railroad ties on the track, through which the cars passed like a shot.

Wild Scene of Confusion.

By this time the inmates of the two passenger cars, which were literally packed, beheld the danger and a wild scene of confusion ensued. A rush for the doors was made. A few succeeded in gaining the platform and safely jumped. Then a jam occurred in the doorway. A number escaped through the windows and rolled down a steep embankment. Mrs. John McHugh, about to become a mother, leaped from her seat and shouted to the men in the rear car, "Clear the way for me." Instantly the men, who were fighting like demons to get out, cleared a passage way through which the woman ran out to the platform and jumped off the flying train into the run. A second later the crash came. After the runaway cars struck they passed through the passenger cars like a bullet.

A Terrible Scene.

The scene that followed was terrible. All this time the wrecked train kept the track and rushed on to Luke Fiddler station with lightning-like swiftness two miles down the line. Then the engine left the track and the cars telescoped. Here is where the most damage was done. After the vast clouds of dust cleared away the work of rescue commenced and in an hour the dead and dying were taken out. Wrecking crews arrived on the scene of the disaster and soon had the road open for traffic. The railroad will sustain a loss of $150,000.

The Chinese Murder at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 18.—The coroner's inquest into the Fourth of July Chinese tragedy is finished. The jury brought in a verdict that Lung Sing came to his death from a wound inflicted by a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of Wah Kee, alias Yet Wo. Wah Kee was immediately arraigned for murder in the first degree. Up to Tuesday evening Wah Kee, who is a confirmed opium smoker, had been denied the use of this drug during his confinement. His condition was so pitiable that the authorities decided to allow him a small quantity of opium on the physician's prescription.

Suit Dismissed.

NEW YORK, July 18.—In the supreme court Judge Barrett dismissed the suit of certain holders of scrip of the New York and Texas Land company against William Walter Phelps and other trustees of that company to compel the proceeds of sales of land to be applied to redemption of scrip. The court decides that the scrip holders have no claim upon such proceeds.

Several Men Injured.

MT. CARMEL, Ills., July 18.—About 11 o'clock this morning a serious accident occurred on the Cairo and Vincennes railroad two miles south of here. A northbound passenger train was thrown from the track and nearly all of the passengers, ten or fifteen in number, were more or less injured. The accident was caused by a freight car containing fruit jumping the track on an embankment. The more seriously injured are: Conductor Charles Long of Danville, Ills., left ear cut off and head cut; seriously hurt. Baggagemaster Cook, bruised all over the body. Mrs. Harter of Terre Haute, badly bruised and injured internally. Mrs. Daniels, Fairfields, Ills., bruised and injured internally. Mrs. McMahon, Carmi, Ills., seriously cut in head. Mrs. Lulla Cox, Jonesboro, Ind., body bruised. W. C. Johnson, Vincennes, Ind., back injured.

DEPUTIES ON GUARD.

Italians Threaten to Burn Coal Mines and Terrorize Other Workmen.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 18.—The sheriff of Kankakee county has placed deputies at Clarke City and Tracy to protect the Taylor-Williams coal shafts from the Italians, who have threatened to burn them, and also to protect the miners who desire to go to work on the terms offered. The English and Irish miners wish to work at the pay offered, which was $2 per day and in case they mined enough coal at 85 cents a ton to exceed this amount they were to have the excess, but the Italians will not agree to this, and by threats prevent other miners from working. A force has been put to work clearing up the drift in the Clarke City shaft. The shaft works about 300 men, and has been idle since May 1. Trouble is feared when the operators decide to put miners to work.

Cigarette Duelists.

SARATOGA, July 18.—There has been considerable fun around the hotel corridors over the antics of a couple of light-weight dudes who proposed to fight a duel. They engaged in a cigarette quarrel during the afternoon, and Wilkins, who hails from Baltimore, and weighs 1 5 pounds, challenged Routledge of Boston to fight a duel with pistols. The challenge was promptly accepted, seconds were chosen and the affair was arranged to come to an issue at Saratoga lake at daylight this morning. About midnight Wilkins stole away from his hotel, on South Broadway, and hired a hackman to carry him to Ballston, where he took the 1 30 a. m. train for New York. Routledge is still on the ground carrying his head high and looking for his man. The full names of the parties could not be learned but if the pretensions they have made have any backing both are members of prominent families in the cities respectively named.

Dissolution of a Corporation Granted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—The contemplated action against the firm of Sherman Bros. & Co. the elevator firm, for a dissolution of the corporation was begun to-day. Assemblyman William F. Sheehan and United States District Attorney D. S. Alexander appeared in the special term of the superior court before Judge Hatch to make an application to bring an action for the dissolution of the corporation. They represented Attorney General Charles F. Tabor, in whose name the application is made. The request to the attorney general to bring action to dissolve the corporation is signed by Harrison N. Vedder. No objection was made to the application and it was granted by Judge Hatch. Mr. Vedder is a member of the insurance firm of North & Vedder. After this application had been granted an application for an order appointing a receiver was also made and granted. An injunction was also granted restraining Sherman Bros. & Co. from exercising any of their corporate rights.

The McQuade Case.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 18.—The prosecution in the McQuade trial closed their evidence yesterday. The defense then asked the court to advise an acquittal of the prisoner on the ground that the evidence is insufficient to warrant further proceeding, and also on the further ground that the evidence of the accomplices is not sufficiently corroborated. Judge Houghton for the prisoner argued the point at some length, but the court thought the case should go to the jury. Counsel for the defense desired the privilege of swearing one witness before they opened their case and the Rev. Brockwell Morgan stepped forward. He had resided in New York City ten years. He knew the defendant well and had heard his character discussed in the community. He was considered a most honorable man and a kind father, and was universally respected. Court took a recess until to-day.

A Coal Mine Manager Mobbed.

STREATOR, Ill., July 18.—For six weeks a company known as the Illinois Valley Coal company has been operating No. 4 coal shaft of this city. Some miners have been employed, the company paying 80 cents, last year's prices. On Tuesday Manager Lippant failed to produce the money for the past month's work. He stated that the paymaster would be in on an early evening train, and went down to meet him. The men, fearing that Lippant was about to leave the city, followed him and captured him. He gave up altogether about $120. He was surrounded by a crowd of angry men, who pounded and kicked him. He finally managed to elude them and reach the City hall, where he was locked up at his own request. In all he owes the men about $2,000, and this amount they fear they will lose.

Looking to an International Exposition.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Mayor Grant has sent the following request to half a thousand of the most prominent men in this part of the country, representing over $1,500,000,000:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 17.

DEAR SIR: I request your presence at a conference of representative citizens to consider the advisability of holding an international exposition at New York in 1892, and to arrange for the preliminary work if it is deemed advisable. I hope you will be kind enough to attend at my office on Thursday, the 25th of July, at 3.30 o'clock.

Truly yours,
HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor.

The Russ House Burned.

FRESNO, Cal., July 18.—The Russ house and stables were burned early this morning. Some horses perished. It was at first thought that a number of persons had lost their lives in the flames, but it seems certain after a thorough search of the ruins that no one was burned to death. Several persons sustained burns, but were not seriously injured. The loss is about $10,000.

A Denial from Secretary Bussey.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The published report of pension office troubles and the dismissal, without sanction from Commissioner Tanner, of Drs. Coolidge, Mason and Bell, three medical examiners in his office, is denied at the interior department. Assistant Secretary Bussey says no discharges have been made unless recommended by Commissioner Tanner.

Their Labors Finished.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The senate interstate commerce committee closed their labors here on Monday afternoon. The senators composing the committee have departed for their homes.

MR. BLAINE NOT ILL,

AND HAS NO NOTION OF LEAVING THE CABINET.

The Government Has Not Recognized the Claims Either of Hippolyte or Legitime—Chinamen Refused a Landing at New Orleans—Why Minister Terrell Has Not Yet Been Introduced to the King.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—William H. Trescott of this city, mentioned in the New York Times to-day as authority for the statement that Secretary Blaine was about to resign from the cabinet, in an interview last night said: "It is all the sheerest nonsense. I do not know what it all means. All I know of Mr. Blaine's ill-health and his rumored resignation I learned from the newspapers last night. It is puzzling to me what The Times can mean. It recently accused me of giving information about Mr. Blaine to a newspaper which it did not name, and I do not even know what paper it refers to. I do not care to notice the matter at all."

Mr. Blaine Not Ill.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—"Stories sent out to the effect that Secretary Blaine is dangerously ill," said Assistant Secretary of State Wharton, "are absolutely without foundation. It was necessary for certain papers to be sent to Mr. Blaine last week, and it was a question whether Walker Blaine or Mr. Dent should take them to the Secretary of State. Finally, however, Walker Blaine decided to make the trip, as it would give him an opportunity to see and talk with his father, and if there had been any symptoms of sickness such as has been reported I would surely have been notified. We have not yet issued letters of instruction to Minister Douglass, and he will not sail for Hayti until matters assume a more definite shape in the black republic. As a matter of fact, our government has not recognized the claims either of Hippolyte or Legitime, and until that is done it will not be imperative to send our representative to Hayti. Besides, it is the yellow fever season now in Hayti and there is no reason why Minister Douglass should jeopardize his health by going there at an unhealthy period."

Chinamen Refused a Landing.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Southern Pacific Steamship company, through its counsel, Mr. Tweed, will make argument before the secretary of the treasury on Wednesday concerning the construction of the Chinese exclusion act. The specific question is whether twelve Chinese residents of Cuba, who are returning to their native country, shall be allowed to land at New Orleans from a South Pacific vessel and proceed overland to San Francisco, where they want to take passage for China. At New Orleans the collector of customs refused to allow them to land and the question was submitted to Acting Secretary Batcheller, who has informed C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific company, that a hearing would be given to his representative on Wednesday.

Report of Chief Engineer.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In his annual report to the chief of engineers Lieut. Col. S. M. Mansfield makes the following estimates for improvements to rivers and harbors in Massachusetts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891: Newburyport harbor, $142,500; Merrimac river, to complete, $22,500; Powow river, $30,000; Ipswich river, to complete, $20,000; Harbor of Refuge, Sandy bay, Cape Ann, $250,000; Gloucester harbor, $305,000; Manchester harbor, $11,800; Lynn harbor, $50,000; Winthrop harbor, $167,600; Boston harbor, $440,000 for the fiscal year and to complete; Hingham harbor, $8,000; Scitute harbor, $30,000; Plymouth harbor, $17,500; Wellfleet harbor, $26,000; Provincetown harbor $7,500.

Minister Terrell Injured.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Information has been received by friends here of an accident to Hon. E. H. Terrell of Texas, minister to Belgium. As he was boarding the steamer in New York he struck his knee against a projection, injuring it so badly that he has been unable since to walk. He reached Brussels, but has been confined to his room and has not yet been presented to the king. In a letter Mrs. Terrell says she fears that the result may prove quite serious.

Meeting of Executive Board, K. of L.

CHICAGO, July 17.—About noon yesterday the executive board of the Knights of Labor went into executive session which was continued throughout the day and evening until a late hour. The first business of the board was the selection of the time and place of the next general assembly. It was decided that it should be held at Atlanta, Ga., on the second Tuesday of next November. In an interview Mr. Powderly says the present meeting of the board is a quarterly meeting called in Chicago for the convenience of northwestern assemblies, to save them the time and expense of a journey to Philadelphia. The statement that this is an exceptional meeting Mr. Powderly claims to be untrue, and says: "Every one knows we meet wherever convenience suggests, and as a matter of fact we met here in Chicago two years ago." The board will continue in session several days.

Hippolyte Rewarding His Friends.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Minister Preston has announced that the Haytian Insurgent General Hippolyte had commissioned W. P. Clyde, head of the Clyde line of steamers, a general of division in Hippolyte's army. Mr. Cameron of the same line was made a brigadier general and J. Haustedt was made Hippolyte's minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from Hayti to the United States. The army commissions are awarded for political assistance. No pay is attached to the commissions, but Mr. Clyde and Mr. Cameron are entitled to wear general's uniform with spurs and sign checks with the honor attached "general division army DeHayti."

The President Enjoying Life.

DEER PARK, Md., July 16.—The president seems to be enjoying life here, having temporarily laid aside official cares. Yesterday afternoon the president played ten pins with Secretary Windom and at 5 o'clock they went driving.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

Dr. Cronin, Lum, Clan-na-Gael and Old Ireland Are Mentioned.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 18.—The following letter was picked up yesterday on the Grand Trunk road track near Stamford, two miles west of this place, by J. Kelliher, a laborer. There is no postmark or stamp on the envelop and it is supposed to have been dropped by some person going west on the railroad:

NIAGARA FALLS, March 11.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I have just arrived here and am waiting for the event that is going to take place on the 4th. Be sure and make away with our d—— enemy and spy, Dr. Cronin. Leave no corner in which there shall be any suspicion, and may the Holy Father bless you for the deed. I am in terrible anxiety. Tell Lum to be very careful; also Kunze. Work for Ireland. Be true to Clan-na-Gael No. 20.

Your dear friend,
J. W. KAVANAUGH.

The letter is written on medium-sized half sheet note paper with pencil and enclosed in a cream-colored envelope, addressed in ink, "Clan-na-Gael 20, Chicago, Ill., (immediate)." The envelope has every appearance of having been carried in a person's pocket some time.

"JACK THE RIPPER"

CARVES AND SLASHES ANOTHER VICTIM AT WHITECHAPEL

As Usual the Detectives Have No Theory to Advance—Parnell's Counsel Withdraws—Parnell Anxious to Have His Cross-Examination Done With, but the Attorney General is in No Hurry—Boulanger's Trial Set Down for Aug. 10.

LONDON, July 17.—Now that the counsel for the Parnellites have withdrawn from the field it looks as though the Parnell commission would play to empty benches for the balance of the season. Long before the doors were thrown open the corridors leading to the chambers where the commission holds its sessions were packed with people anxious to gain admission, for it was generally known that some of the counsel, if not all, would make their adieus to the court and an interesting scene was expected. When Sir Charles Russell and his colleagues finished their statements to the court and walked out of the room they were followed by three-fourths of the spectators present for whom the further proceedings before the commission had lost all interest.

Mr. Parnell is anxious to have his own cross-examination before the commission done with, so that he may be left with free hands when the time comes for him to go to Edinburgh to accept the freedom of that city, which the municipality tendered him more than a month ago. But Attorney General Webster is evidently determined that Mr. Parnell shall not be left free to pitch into the commission when he gets to Edinburgh and so, having postponed the cross-examination, he purposes to keep Parnell dancing attendance upon the commission at his own pleasure. It is not likely, however, that this piece of malice on the part of the attorney general will be of any avail. The ceremony at Edinburgh will prove too good an opportunity for a caustic arraignment of the commission by the Parnellites, and though Mr. Parnell himself may be legally stopped from criticising a court before which he is, by this trick, kept as a witness, there will be nothing to prevent his giving utterance to his indignation through any one of the Irish orators who will accompany him on his trip. Whatever Mr. Parnell has to say on that occasion of the commission will be said by Mr. Justin McCarthy or Mr. William O'Brien, but it will be well understood by all concerned that though the voice is the voice of Jacob the hand will be the hand of Esau.

The "Ripper's" Latest Victim.

LONDON, July 17.—One more murder has been added to the long list credited to "Jack the Ripper" in Whitechapel. The body of a woman, evidently one of the disreputable frequenters of the district, was found in Castle alley, only a short distance from where the other murders were committed. The body was horribly mutilated and bears undoubted evidence of the work of the fiend whose atrocities in Whitechapel have terrorized the whole district repeatedly. The police are as far as ever from the identity of the murderer and seem perfectly paralyzed. The excitement throughout Whitechapel, when the news of the discovery of a fresh victim of the mysterious "Ripper" has spread with lightning rapidity, is at fever heat.

Becomes the Property of Americans.

PARIS, July 17.—M. Proust, the French minister of fine arts, has written a letter announcing the withdrawal of the credit upon which he depended for the purchase of Millet's "Angelus." The picture now becomes the property of the American Art association.

Boulanger to be Tried Aug. 10.

PARIS, July 17.—The trial of Gen. Boulanger has been definitely fixed for Aug 10 and MM. Rochefort and Dillon, as well as Boulanger, have been summoned to appear to place themselves under the jurisdiction of the court within ten days. In the event of their failure to do so within twenty days they are warned that they will be outlawed and all their property in France will be summarily confiscated, and will remain so until they surrender themselves to be dealt with as the law directs. The charge upon which Gen. Boulanger is to be tried has been formulated and is that of instigating municipalities against the government. Unless Boulanger presents himself for trial on the date fixed and makes a defense judgment will be given against him at once, and from this judgment there will be no appeal.

Fumigating Steamers.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The first of the three fumigating steamers, the Louis Pasteur, for the use of the marine hospital service to enable them to enforce more strictly the quarantine laws has been completed and will be launched from the yards at Wilmington to-day.

NO CLUE TO THE MURDER.

THE POLICE UNABLE TO LAY THEIR HANDS ON JACK THE RIPPER.

His Latest Crime Far from Reviving the Excitement Occasioned by His Fiendish Work in September Last—Burning of a Hotel and Narrow Escape of Guests—Soldiers in Readiness to Quell Disturbances.

LONDON, July 18.—The murder in Whitechapel is far from reviving the excitement occasioned by Jack the Ripper's fiendish work last September. The fact is people have all along settled down to the conviction that the murderer was only taking a vacation, and no one is surprised at the discovery that he has again appeared to indulge in his pastime of murder. Then too the prevailing idea that the police are unable to solve the dread mystery serves to render people callous, as the excitement of the chase after the perpetrator of the crime is utterly missing. The women of Whitechapel, of the class to which all of the murderer's victims belong, are of course in a perfect frenzy of fear, but otherwise London accepts its latest horror as quite a matter of course. Unless the cunning fiend perseveres in his bloody work on fresh victims ... [illegible] ... the women lying mangled ... street.

All the persons arrested ... in connection with the Whitechapel murder have been released.

A Consolation.

The Socialists assembled in Paris from all over Europe and America afford a new diversion to the Parisians, and their wrangles serve to console for the loss of their parliament, which has just adjourned.

Narrow Escape of Hotel Guests.

LONDON, July 18.—Fire broke out at the Hotel Prevatille here early this morning and the guests, who were mostly foreigners, were compelled to flee for their lives, many of them in their night clothing just as they had jumped from their beds. Madame Catanco, the prima donna in the opera of Otello now playing at the Lyceum, was rescued with great difficulty. She lost her entire wardrobe and all her diamonds.

A Strike Spreading.

The strikes in the Voitsberg district have become general and every miner is now out. The strikers from the Loeben district, only a few miles distant, are flocking to Voitsberg and serve to aggravate the discontent. The military are kept in readiness to quell any disturbances and reinforcements are on the way from Graz. The mine owners offer an advance of 20 per cent. in wages, but the men hold out for 50 per cent. Troops are occupying the glass works and paper mills in Voitsberg, but in the mines it is feared that the men will set the pits on fire. Seven arrests of violent strikers were made to-day.

The Gentlemen of Gloucester.

LONDON, July 18.—The cricket game between the Philadelphia and Gloucester teams is finished. The Americans completed their second inning with 249. The gentlemen of Gloucester then went in and won by eight wickets.

To Travel Incognito.

BERLIN, July 18.—It is announced here that the coming visit of the Emperor William to London will be incognito.

The Allans to Improve Their Fleet.

LONDON, July 17.—The Allans, owners of the Allan line of steamships, are about to enlarge and improve their fleet between England and Canada. They propose to add several fast steamers to their passenger service, thereby considerably reducing the time between English ports and Montreal and Quebec.

120 Horses Burned.

LOWELL, Mass., July 18.—The large stable of the Lowell Horse Railroad company was burned, together with 120 horses, about 30 cars, and a quantity of grain, besides tools and other material. The stable is a total loss. The Hotel Belmont, on one side of the stable, was damaged somewhat, and a boarding house over the stable was gutted. Besides this, several families on Howe and Davidson streets, back of the stable, were burned out. The loss to the car company will be from $100,000 to $125,000; insurance about $75,000. The other losses cannot be estimated. Several persons were slightly injured during the excitement.

Result of an Elopement.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Michael Vinopli and Marie Clabrado, members of a colony of Italian berry pickers, near Waterford, N. J., eloped Tuesday night. The girl's father and friends pursued and overtook the fugitive couple, and as the father was about to chastise Vinopli the latter shot the old man in the thigh, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The wounded man's friends then fell upon Vinopli and beat him so terribly that he afterward died. Clabrado was taken to the hospital in Camden. Several arrests have been made, but it is not certain that the guilty parties are in custody.

Four Men Lose Their Lives in Trying to Recover a Measly Time Piece.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon four men lost their lives in this city under peculiar circumstances. A watch was dropped in a cess-pool and the men were endeavoring to recover it. They dug a large hole at the side of the pool and this hole was filled with water by the rain. One man stood on a ladder above the water and made an opening into the cess-pool. The foul air and gas rushed out and overcame him and he fell into the water. A friend went to his assistance and was likewise overcome. One by one seven men fell into the water, which by this time was full of muck and slime from the vault. Three men were rescued by men who afterwards perished in attempting to save the others. The dead are James Crawford, bricklayer; Alfred Kunkler, laborer; John Cleary, blacksmith; Frank Maloney, plasterer. Crawford and Cleary were married.

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CELEBRATED BY A WORLD

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE ART OF SUN PICTURE MAKING.

Louis Jacques Maude Daguerre—Joseph Nicephore Niepce—Many Experimenters Before Them—Curious Stories About Ancient Pictures Made by Sunlight.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 11.—The present year is being celebrated as a semi-centenary after a fashion that is, in several points, rather remarkable. The celebration is not confined to any one country, but is scattered all over the globe; it is not limited to any narrow bounds of species, but has spread over at least the first half of the year; hundreds of thousands of persons are the celebrants, and yet outside the circles of a particular branch of scientific art the world knows very little of what is going on in this world wide demonstration.

This is the semi-centenary year of the discovery of the art of making pictures by sunlight. It is also the centenary of the birth of Louis Jacques Maude Daguerre, the discoverer of that art. These considerations have aroused the enthusiasm not only of the enormous regular army of knights of the camera, the professional photographers, but of the yet more vast multitude of amateurs, whose joy and pride in their beloved art finds delight in expression this year in an infinitude of papers, which they read to each other, and experiences which they mutually narrate in all languages, and appropriate resolutions without number. To give solidity and permanence to their memorials of the glorious occasion, the Photographers' Association of America have ordered splendid "jubilee medals" in gold and silver, bearing a head of Daguerre in relievo, which will be distributed among them at their annual convention in Boston, in August.

The art crystallized into a practicality by Daguerre had been the dream of many men before him, and there were not wanting legends of its measurable accomplishment in strange ways by others. It is recorded that one La Roche, hundreds of years ago, did put into a bowl some solution the secret of which was known to him alone, the which when steadily gazed upon by any one would congeal, retaining in its depths a visible, clear and perfect picture of the gazer. If La Roche ever did anything of the sort he was in all probability piously burned as one in league with the foul fiend, but the chances are that he never did. Another of the historical myths in this connection is that M. Charles, a Frenchman, did in 1790 possess some process by which sunlight produced portraits in a dark impression upon a prepared surface. The yogees of India have from time immemorial claimed the power to produce pictures by occult means out of the "astral current," or ether, and to fix them permanently upon material surfaces by sheer force of will; but one has to have quite a robust faith to believe it. In 1802 Thomas Wedgewood published in the journal of the Royal institute of England "an account of a method of copying paintings upon glass and of making profile by the agency of light upon nitrate of silver, with observations by H. Davy." That was the first recorded attempt to produce images by the decomposing powers of light.

In 1814 Joseph Nicephore Niepce, of Chalons-sur-Saone, France, entered upon a series of interesting and important experiments on the chemical action of light, particularly with reference to its property of altering the solubility of many resinous substances. His object was the fixing of the images of the camera obscura. Ten years later M. Daguerre, then a scene painter with M. Degotti, at the Grand Opera in Paris, entered upon a similar course of experiment. He used paper impregnated with a solution of the nitrate or chloride of silver, but failed to attain an encouraging degree of success in that direction. Then he turned his attention to working upon polished metallic plates, upon which he did better, but made slow progress, owing to the seeming impossibility of fixing with any permanency the images he obtained. Niepce meanwhile had discovered a process by which using asphalte as a sensitive material on a basis of copper he got pictures. He found it in 1816, called it "heliography" and worked at it up to the time of his death, in 1833, without ever being able to develop it into a thing of any practical value. It was uncertain and altogether too slow, requiring from six to eight hours of exposure, even with good sunlight. He hoped to make it of use in producing etchings, and in 1827 put before the Royal society, of London, several pictures on metal plates, in the state of advanced etchings, the etching of which had been effected by acid subsequent to that part of the process in which light had laid bare certain portions of the resin covered plate.

Daguerre, as early as 1826, became acquainted with Niepce and made overtures for joint experimental work, but was repelled coldly, and it was not until 1827 that cordial relations were established between them, and not until 1829 that they formed a coalition for joint experiment and mutual interest in their respective discoveries. When Niepce died, in 1833, his son, M. Isidore Niepce, took his place in a continued arrangement with M. Daguerre for conjoined interest in the results of their continued experiments. It does not appear that the younger Niepce discovered anything, though it is possible that his researches among materials may have been of valuable aid to Daguerre. Notwithstanding all their years of patient experimenting and study, they failed to attain what it seemed the ironical humor of nature to at length reveal to Daguerre by an apparent accident. A silvered plate, sensitized with iodine, when properly exposed, showed on its surface no sign of an image. Why it did not was not apparent; but it was a failure, one of the many, and as such was carelessly put aside in a cupboard, where it remained over night.

When brought out the next morning to be polished up and tried over again, it bore—to M. Daguerre's great astonishment—a distinct and perfect picture, the best he had ever got. Searching for the cause of this development, he found it to be an open dish of mercury, in the cupboard, which had made a deposit on the iodized silver in exact proportion to the intensity of the light by which each part of the plate had been affected. Nature had given up the key to another of her mysteries. From that hint it was but a short step for the experimenter to hasten the process by exposing his plates thereafter to the fumes from a dish of warm mercury and so achieve success. That was late in 1838. By the close of January, 1839, Daguerre deemed his process perfected and brought it to the knowledge of the eminent scientist, M Arago.

From the first it was deemed that the discovery was so grand a one that it should be given to the world; and the French government, to accomplish that nobly liberal gift to humanity and at the same time in some measure reward the discoverer, voted on June 15, 1839, a pension of 6,000 francs annually to M. Daguerre and 4,000 annually to M. Niepce, one-half of those amounts to be continued to their respective widows, in case of their survival. What a beggarly sum it now seems to have been, viewed in the golden light of the untold millions gained by others from the employment of that art and its developments! Still it contented the generous inventor and possibly looked much larger then than it does now. And then there were honors, intangible rewards, but dear to Frenchmen's hearts at least. People spoke very well of both Daguerre and Niepce while they lived, and long after they were dead statues were raised to their memory. The one commemorative of Daguerre was a bust put up at Cormeilles (where he was born in 1789) by contributions from the photographers of the civilized world in 1883. Niepce's was a full length statue, erected by Frenchmen at his birthplace, Chalons-sur-Saone, in 1885.

Daguerre died in 1851. A man named August Brassart, who made the plates for his experiments, is said to be still alive and resident in Naugatuck, Conn. The people of Paris went almost wild over the new process when it was made known, as it was on Aug. 10, 1839. Everybody wanted to take sun pictures. The fever lasted about a year. Then exceedingly few continued the attempt. The great army of amateurs dropped it as one man. It was too difficult and uncertain for any but the most patient and persistent. One in Paris wrote to a friend in this country: "Do not attempt it unless, after making 100 failures, you are ready to go on and make 500 more." And he was right, in the condition of the art at that time. And not only was infinite patience demanded, but considerable means. The silver coated copper plates were costly; the polishing of them required skilled labor, which was not cheap; the chemicals required were expensive. And the results were so disproportionate! Gradually, however, improvements were made.

Sir John Herschel, as soon as the process was made known, pointed out that hyposulphite of soda would be better than a strong solution of chloride of sodium for washing away the iodide of silver that had not been acted upon by the light. M. Firzeau discovered a means, by the use of chloride of gold, for making permanent the pictures that previously were too apt to tarnish and deteriorate. M. Goddard, of London, in 1840, found an improvement in putting bromide of silver, in addition to the iodide of silver, upon the plate. In 1841 M. Claudet used chlorine vapor to increase the sensitiveness of the plate, thereby materially shortening the time necessary for exposure, bringing it from five minutes down to one minute.

And in all this progress American scientists were keeping well to the front. Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, set up in his room in the old university building on Washington Square, New York, in 1839 the first daguerreotype apparatus in the United States, and with Professor John W. Draper made the first portrait of a human face produced by the process, which up to that time had only been successful in picturing statues and other things that had to keep still any desired length of time. Professor Draper's wife was their first victim. The appellation of "victim" is justly applied, for the sitter's face was covered with a white powder and she had to sit in strong sunlight, motionless, for half an hour! To modify the painful effect of the glare of light Professor Draper filtered out most of the heat rays from the sunshine poured upon the sitter by causing it to pass through a glass tank containing a clear blue liquid—but the process could hardly have been pleasurable to the victim even then. It was not long, however, before they got the time of exposure cut down to five minutes, then to four, three, and finally one. At that point it was a practical thing for popular use in making portraits.

So much better was the work done by the American daguerreotypers than that produced in Europe, that over there its superiority was affirmed to be due to "the greater brilliancy of the American atmosphere," and that was insisted upon until some of the American artists went over there and beat the Europeans on their own ground. But for a long time the process continued to be a stupendous and amazing mystery to the general public. Among the crowds always staring at the exposed sample pictures at the daguerreotyper's door, one would explain: "You look in the machine and the picture comes if you look long enough." Another would say: "It is not so much the looking, but the sun burns it in when you look." And a third: "It is not so much the looking, but the plate itself is a looking glass, and if you sit in front of it long enough your shadow sticks on the plate." And the "dark room," where the developing was done, provoked many a row through sitters resenting the supposed suspicion of the artist that they wanted to steal his art, when he declined to leave the door standing open that they might see him at work.

J. H. CONNELLY.

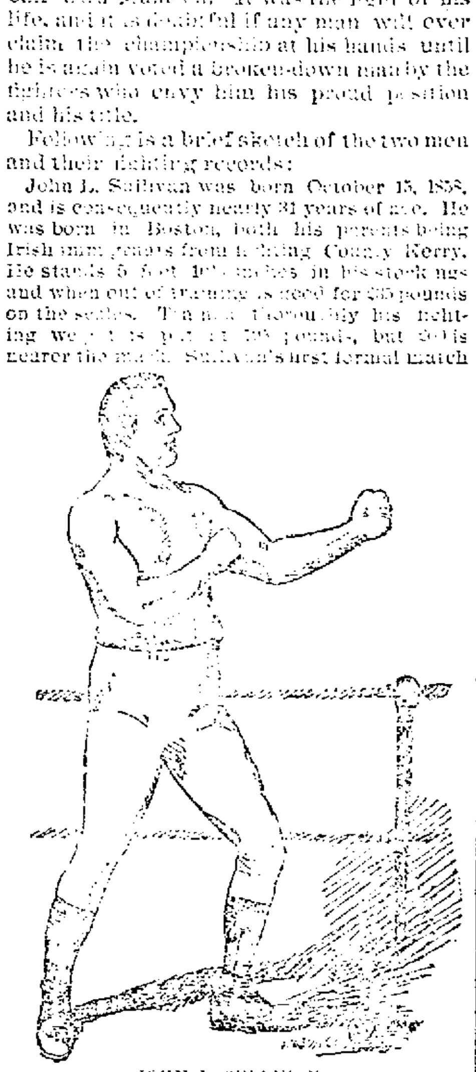
SULLIVAN IS KING.

The Pride of Boston Defeats Jake Kilrain in Seventy-Five Rounds—Three Thousand People Watch the Battle—Kilrain, Unable to Stand the Blows of Sullivan, Adopts the Tactics of "The Sprinter."

Sullivan has again demonstrated his right to the championship of the world, and is king of the fistic arena. At Richburg, Miss., July 8, he defeated Jake Kilrain, the self-styled champion, in two hours and a half in a broiling sun, and when the sponge was thrown up he walked out of the ring as unconcerned as if he had only been tossing the ball with Muldoon. It was the fight of his life, and it is doubtful if any man will ever claim the championship at his hands until he is again voted a broken-down man by the fighters who envy him his proud position and his title.

Following is a brief sketch of the two men and their fighting records:

John L. Sullivan was born October 15, 1858, and is consequently nearly 31 years of age. He was born in Boston, both his parents being Irish immigrants from fighting County Kerry. He stands 5 feet 10½ inches in his stockings and when out of training is good for 235 pounds on the scales. Trained thoroughly his fighting weight is put at 195 pounds, but 200 is nearer the mark. Sullivan's first formal match

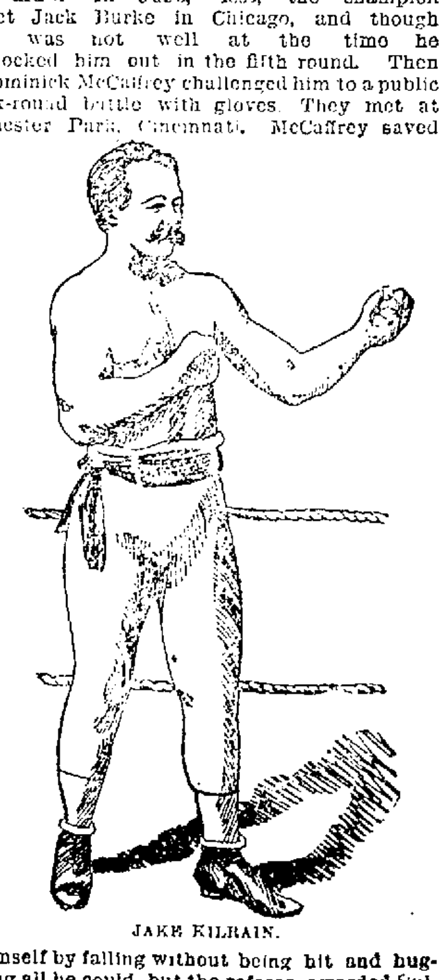


JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

was with Joe Goss in the spring of 1880. He won it in three minutes. Soon afterward he whipped George Rooke in seven minutes.

The following winter he went to Cincinnati and fought John Donaldson for a purse of $500. This took ten rounds and a total of twenty minutes. A few weeks later he knocked out Steve Taylor in short order at Harry Hill's in New York. By that time he had begun to attract attention and a regular fight was arranged between him and John Flood for a purse of $1,000, with kid gloves. Sullivan trained carefully for the fight, meaning to win if possible. The battle occurred on a barge in the Hudson river near Yonkers, in May, 1881, and was finished in eight rounds, with a total of sixteen minutes of actual fighting. After the fight with Flood Sullivan went on an exhibition tour. At each place an offer of $50 was made to the man who could stand before him for four rounds with regulation gloves. A number accepted the offer but he stopped them all inside of three rounds. Finally a battle was arranged with the champion of America, Paddy Ryan. The stakes were $5,000, and how the fight resulted every body knows. It took place in 1882 at Mississippi City, Miss. Sullivan had Ryan whipped from the start and it took only nine rounds and ten minutes of actual fighting to wrestle the championship from him. After his fight with Ryan Sullivan agreed to stop any man in the world in four rounds with gloves or forfeit $1,000. The first man who accepted the offer was Jimmy Elliott. They met at Washington Park, New York City, July 4, 1882, and before the third round was over Elliott was knocked senseless. Then Richard K. Fox induced Tug Wilson to come from Leicester, England, to face the champion. They met at Madison Square Garden July 17. Wilson stayed with him the four rounds by running away, falling down and getting out of reach. The receipts were $20,000 and Wilson got half of them. March 19, 1883, a testimonial benefit was tendered Sullivan at Mechanics' building in Boston, at which 15,000 people were present and which netted him $20,000. In the following May he met Charlie Mitchell in a four-round glove contest at Madison Square Garden, New York. He had Mitchell whipped at the beginning of the third round. August 7 he met Herbert Slade at the same place and had no trouble in putting him to sleep in three rounds

In September, 1883, Sullivan started out on a tour of the country, making a standing offer of $1,000 to the man who could stand before him for four three-minute rounds with soft gloves. On this tour he met some fifty different men and defeated them all. On November 10, 1884, he and John F. Laflin had a go in Madison Square garden for the entire gate receipts. Sullivan knocked Laflin out of time in three rounds. The next week at the same place he met Al Greenfield, of Birmingham, Eng., another of Fox's importations. He had him whipped when the police stopped them in the second round and the referee awarded Sullivan the fight. In January, 1885, he again met Greenfield in Boston and whipped him in four rounds. A week later Paddy Ryan and Sullivan again faced each other in Madison Square Garden. They had only been boxing thirty seconds when the police took it upon themselves to take part in the affair and compelled them to stop and the match was therefore called a draw. In June, 1885, the champion met Jack Burke in Chicago, and though he was not well at the time he knocked him out in the fifth round. Then Dominick McCaffrey challenged him to a public six-round battle with gloves. They met at Chester Park, Cincinnati. McCaffrey saved



JAKE KILRAIN.

himself by falling without being hit and hugging all he could, but the referee awarded Sullivan the fight. Before that McCaffrey had bested Charley Mitchell in a four-round contest. For the next year or so Sullivan did little sparring, traveling most of the time with a theatrical company. In 1886 he again started on a sparring tour of the United States. The first man whom he met was Frank Herald; he put him to sleep in one round in Allegheny City. In November of that year he knocked out Paddy Ryan in San Francisco. In January, 1887, he had a six-round contest with Patsy Cardiff at Minneapolis. He broke his wrist in the first round, but stood with Cardiff the remaining five rounds, getting the best of it when the contest was declared a draw. Sullivan's broken wrist laid him up for several months; after it had entirely healed he again went on the road with a combination. A year or so ago he went to England and gave exhibitions there. In March of last year he fought Mitchell in a memorable contest in France. Sullivan injured his arm early in the fight and it was thought that it was practically broken, but Mitchell could not knock him out and the fight was finally declared a draw.

Kilrain, whose true name, by the way, is John Jacob Killion, was born at Greenport, Columbia County, N. Y., February 9, 1859. His parents were both Irish. His mother died a few days after his birth. He then spent a portion of his youth in a rolling mill in Somerville, Mass., and it was there that he developed a love for athletic sports.

There were many young boxers in the mill who ridiculed the country boy. In order to defend himself from insult he learned to box. In the course of a year Kilrain whipped four of his tormentors and established his reputation locally.

In the winter of 1883 Kilrain started out as a professional pugilist and obtained a situation in the Boston Cribb Club as assistant instructor in boxing. While in this employ he met and defeated the colored pugilist, George Godfrey, and fought a draw with Jem Goode. He next tackled Charles Mitchell with the gloves, which contest also resulted in a draw. Then came an encounter with Mike Cleary, who is training John L. Sullivan at the present time. After meeting Jack Burke in a glove contest, which was stopped by the police, Kilrain went to Bangor, Me., and almost killed Jerry Murphy. William Sheriff, the Prussian, was next disposed of in two rounds by young Kilrain.

During the year 1886 Kilrain fought Herald and knocked him insensible in one round. Denny Killeen was knocked down seven times in the quarter of an hour he faced Kilrain. Jack Ashton was defeated by Kilrain after a hard-fought battle on Long Island, on a close decision, and Joe Lannon was disposed of in thirteen rounds.

About this time Kilrain attracted the attention of Richard K. Fox, who put up $5,000 with the New York Clipper and offered to back Kilrain against Sullivan for $5,000 or $10,000 and the championship of the world, together with the diamond belt. Sullivan refused to fight and referring contemptuously to the "dog-collar," voluntarily relinquished it to Kilrain, who, technically, has been known since as the champion of the world, although it is not recognized as a verity by a large number of sporting men.

Kilrain's claim being disputed by Jem Smith, champion of England, a match was made for them in France, and the affair resulted in a draw.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

National Regatta Preparations—The Most Important Aquatic Event Ever Held in the West—Oarsmen of the Nation in Active Training—Some Details of the Arrangements.

It is beginning to dawn upon every body in general and oarsmen in particular, says the Chicago Herald, that the approaching regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at Pullman, is to be an aquatic occasion of very great interest and importance. The event is fixed for Thursday and Friday, August 8 and 9, and as the annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association occurs at the same place August 8 and 9, oarsmen who attend will not only be able to make an effort for the National championship, but also for the trophies of the leading Western association. This, therefore, is a case of killing two birds with one stone, and the attraction of the occasion is such that all oarsmen who can manage to reach the shore of Lake Calumet for the regatta are likely to do so. It will be an occasion not only to those who will compete, but also to all boat-club men, most of whom have never seen a National regatta owing to the fact that these champion races have usually been held in the far East.

Many of the clubs are arranging to come in force, and as the principal railroad passenger associations have just conceded a special excursion rate of a fare and a third for this event, it is expected that the attendance of club men will be quite unexampled. This rate is already conceded by the Central Traffic Association, whose territory includes Canada, Pittsburgh and Buffalo on the east, and a part of the Mississippi river (from Burlington to Cairo) on the west. The same rate is granted by the Western States Passenger Association operating the western territory to the Missouri river and the far northwestern points. Circulars will be sent out to all the clubs stating these rates can be made available. The Trunk Line Association east of Pittsburgh will undoubtedly make similar concessions in order to attract the great number of clubs in the eastern centers.

Reports from all points indicate that the oarsmen are in active preparation. Canada will be largely represented, as the Canadian association regatta has been arranged with special reference to the event, which will therefore take on an international phase. Winnipeg and Minnetonka associations will also, in all probability, hold their regatta on August 1 and 2 instead of July 9 and 10, so that the winners before returning home can take part in the great Pullman contests. In like manner the races of the Iowa State Association are fixed to occur July 24 and 25 in order to accommodate members who wish to attend the National and Mississippi Valley events in August on Lake Calumet. The Northwestern Association has already fallen into line, and will finish up at Grand Rapids in time to send their winners to Chicago.

The New England Association, whose regatta was recently held at Worcester, appropriated a sum of money with which to send some of their winners to the National regatta at Pullman, and it is understood that the famous Bradford eight, of Boston, will come here under this arrangement, together with some other flyers. The Atalanta eight, of New York, who hold the championship of the Passaic and Harlem rivers, have already promised to be present, and the eight of the New York Athletic Club and the Columbias, of Washington, are also expected. In addition to these, four-oared crews and scullers are heard from in every direction, and the impression is that the entries will be at least three times greater in number than usual.

Mrs. Carter.

The report of Mrs. Leslie Carter's engagement as a "star" by Manager Gilmore is confirmed, and there is every reason to believe that this new disgrace to the stage can not be prevented by any ordinary means. Never was there such an infamous attempt to profit by an evil reputation. This woman is confessedly destitute of dramatic talent. She is entirely without stage experience, and there is not the slightest reason for putting her behind the footlights except a desire to cater to a morbid and depraved appetite. The unsuccessful plaintiff in one of the most sensational and nauseating divorce suits on record, she is smirched from head to heels, and it is the unenviable notoriety growing out of this suit that establishes her only commercial value. Manager Gilmore is aware of this fact. He understands quite well that the woman is not a legitimate stage attraction, but with the weak philosophy of the bawdy-house keeper on his tongue, justifies his disreputable engagement by the assurance that it will pay. Exhibiting women of wanton reputation and without talent of any sort would seem to be poor business for a full-grown man who lays claim to any remote connection with decency.

NO DUST OR DIRT. NO SMELL OR SMELL.

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THE RECONCILIATION.

Two urchins strolling on the beach,
Beside the tranquil sea,
Beheld a pearly block, and each
Cried, "That belongs to me!"
And both at once with eager hands,
Began to scramble in the sands.

Like alabaster pure and white,
Upon the pebbled shore,
That treasure lay, a lovely sight,
And well worth fighting o'er;
Long struggled the contending twain
The prize so coveted to gain.

Lo, while they strove, a stranger tall,
Strode quickly to the spot,
He stooped beside the champions small,
And took the prize, I wot;—
Then spoke in solemn voice and slow,
"Ye both are richer than you know."

Then with a string he did divide
That precious cake, and smiled;
"'Tis Ivory Soap, share it with pride;
My lads, be reconciled!"
Each took his half and went his way,
Oh, rich and happy boys were they.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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IN

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THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY'S

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PEACE REIGNS ONCE MORE

AND THE GREAT STRIKE AT HOMESTEAD IS SETTLED.

The Mill Will be Started at Once—The Terms of the Settlement and Memorandum of Agreement—All the Old Men to be Retained—A Big Victory for the Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—There will be no more trouble at Homestead, or at least for another year. A conference was held Saturday night between the Amalgamated association officials and the firm. The conference convened in the office of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., on Fifth avenue, at 2:30, and continued until about 11 o'clock. Business was suspended for a short time only, and that was when the members of the conference were disposing of a [illegible] lunch served in the office by the Duquesne [illegible] caterer. At the close of the conference it was decided to keep the proceedings quiet and every person present was [illegible] not to give a word away for publication, but [illegible] to know that the result of the conference was that certain essential points were [illegible] other matters of importance [illegible] for discussion. The firm was anxious to [illegible] trouble. Although they had [illegible] was termed an ultimatum, it had been withdrawn. This action had been caused by the serious outbreak before them, and they had evidently discovered that a fight with the powerful Amalgamated association and a fight in every case of the word, and that they could not have as smooth sailing as they had with the workmen at the Edgar Thomson mill.

The Sheriff's Hand.

The crisis was reached on Friday and Sheriff McCandless realized the fact that something had to be done and that very quickly. Some members of the Carnegie firm also realized this fact and agreed to make some concessions rather than have murder and bloodshed, but did not admit that the scale of wages they had offered to their men, or any men who are willing to enter their employ, is unfair. In order to avoid serious trouble they consented to a further discussion on the wage question, brought about by the intercession of Sheriff McCandless, who explained the fearful results that might follow an adherence to the original proposition. The proceedings were conducted very quietly, but it was learned that,

Before Going Any Further,

The men whom Andrew Carnegie had left in charge of the business affairs of the great steel concern decided to consult with the head of the firm. Mr. Carnegie is in Paris, and several cablegrams were forwarded to him during the day and night explaining the situation and asking for advice.

Terms of the Settlement.

Memorandum of agreement between Carnegie, Phipps & Co., limited, and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, covering the Homestead steel works, made this 15th day of July, A. D. 1889:

First—The period of time agreed to is for the coming three years from July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1892.

Second—The rates when agreed to obtain for six months from July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890, and the average selling price of said six months to be the basis upon which wages shall be paid for the next three months, the rate to change every three months thereafter, based upon the average selling price of the preceding three months.

The standard grade of Bessemer billets to be the basis of price. A committee to be appointed, consisting of three members of the Amalgamated Association National lodge officers and three members of the firm, to determine the average selling price for each period, and in the event of these six men not agreeing, a seventh disinterested party to be chosen by them, whose decision shall be final.

All day labor, except common labor, to be paid the same rates as were paid prior to July 1, 1889, and not to be included in the sliding scale. The following class of labor to be included in the three years' agreement at existing wages for the whole term: All engineers, water tenders, pressure pump men, traveling cranes, narrow gauge locomotive engineers, river pump men, millwrights, gas heaters, stocking gang for blooming mill.

The wages scales for the different departments having been considered and agreed upon copies of the same are furnished herewith to each party.

The foot notes on last year's scales are to be appended to the new scales.

Work on preparing the scale, the base of which has been agreed upon, will be commenced at once. Secretary Martin, in commenting on the settlement, said the Amalgamated people were perfectly satisfied with the result, although the wages of some of the men were reduced, but not as much as at first contemplated by the firm.

A CARD FROM A JUDGE.

The Nashville Jurist Gives His Reasons for Discharging Sullivan.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15.—The American to-day publishes the following card from Circuit Judge McAllister, whose decision liberated John L. Sullivan last Thursday:

I desire to state to the public that in delivering my judgment in the case of John L. Sullivan I did not mention the name of Governor Robert L. Taylor, nor did I ever refer to the practice of the executive department of the state of Tennessee in refusing to extradite for misdemeanor. I based my judgment wholly upon my own construction of the constitution of the United States and the statutes of the state of Tennessee. The reports of the press so far as they attempt to divide the responsibility of my judgment between myself and the governor of the state are wholly without foundation. If there was any error or wrong in the discharge of John L. Sullivan I desire the people of Tennessee to know I assume the whole responsibility. Governor Taylor was not in the city of Nashville at the time. I discharged John L. Sullivan because there was no requisition from the governor of Mississippi nor any warrants of extradition from the governor of Tennessee. The question of extradition for misdemeanors cut no figure whatever in my judgment.

WILLIAM K. MCALLISTER.

Weather Forecast.

Showers; cooler; variable winds.

HAPPY FRENCHMEN

Celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The French citizens of New York and vicinity yesterday began the one hundredth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile with a grand reception and concert at Washington park. The large hall of the park had been specially decorated with a profusion of tri-colored flags and banners. The exercises opened with an official reception to Consul General Bruwaert, in which M. Henry Maillard, president of the French centennial committee, made the address of welcome. The consul made a few remarks in [illegible] was followed by Charles [illegible] Thoron, president of the French Benevolent society, and others. Letters of regret were read from President Carnot and Delesseps, [illegible], Mayor Grant, Governor Hill, President Harrison, Vice President Morton and ex-President Cleveland.

Governor Hill wrote the following: "The French revolution of 1789 was a glorious epoch in the history of humanity towards liberty and a bright beacon the lustre of which is not dimmed by the excesses that the outrages of [illegible] inflicted in a people maddened by years of wrong and oppression. The [illegible] resounded over the world has [illegible] of despotism and the [illegible], call to freedom to the people to assist their rights and maintain the dignity of man."

Secretary Windom wrote as follows: "The [illegible] which has so long existed between the United States and France is [illegible] and binding by their common [illegible] the doctrine of the [illegible] which the [illegible] they have [illegible] and the [illegible] of self government."

President Harrison's letter was as follows: "May the people of France be perpetually [illegible] with prosperity, contentment and [illegible]. May the [illegible] the [illegible] love of all its citizens."

Vice President Morton wrote: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of [illegible] the 31st ultimo [illegible] Paris [illegible] anniversary [illegible]. You [illegible] fifth for the land of [illegible] birth. All the children of the American revolution [illegible] love the fair land of [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] who so [illegible] offered [illegible] in our struggle for freedom. I may therefore say that my affection for France was a heritage [illegible] and the [illegible] which I received during my official residence in Paris. [illegible], my heartiest congratulations on the grand achievements of your country during the century which has passed since its [illegible], and my best wishes for the [illegible] and [illegible] of the proudest and [illegible] in the old world."

A RUNAWAY CAR.

Fatal Accident on a [illegible] Line in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Sunday afternoon cable cars Nos. 367 and 313 on the Vine Street cable road was going north heavily loaded, every seat being taken. When the cars reached the power house the gripman left the cars and Conductor Goodman took his place. After leaving the power house the speed of the cars increased, it being down grade. The grip loosened and the cable dropped, shooting ahead. The momentum increased every moment by the grade and heavy load of passengers until a speed of eighteen miles an hour was reached. When [illegible] a summer resort, was reached a passenger requested the conductor to stop the cars. In an instant the brake chain broke and fell on the rapidly revolving front axle, becoming fastened to it the flooring of the cars was knocked out and a panic ensued, everybody yelling and jumping, which the passengers did and were tossed in every direction, stunned and dazed. After the cars were stopped it was learned the following were killed and injured: Killed, Mrs. William Ebbert, of No. 112 [illegible] street, neck broken and skull fractured. Injured, Mrs. S. Kelly, of No. [illegible] Walnut street, severe contusions about head and body; Thomas J. Conner, Newport, Ky., left arm broken, cut on chin and contusion; unknown young woman, eye gouged out and bruised. Six others were hurt, some of them quite badly, who [illegible] refused to give their names. The company has several physicians last night employed trying to hunt them up. There would have been some hurt had all remained on the car, as it was stopped within fifty yards by a cable car in front of it.

All Quiet at Deer Park.

DEER PARK, Md., July 15.—There was nothing eventful about the president's first Sunday at Deer Park. He spent it very quietly. He remarked to Secretary Windom that in view of the hot, dusty ride of Friday afternoon, he might be obliged to revise his plans for the summer and spend more time here than he originally intended. He does not look forward with pleasure to a twelve hours on the railroad weekly for the next two months, and he will probably go to Washington during that period only when absolutely necessary. Secretary Windom heartily concurs in the proposition to hold cabinet meetings here in the meantime, and Private Secretary Halford volunteers to make trips to Washington as often as necessary.

Endorsing Governor Lowry.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—A dispatch from Purvis, Miss., says that a meeting of citizens was held there yesterday and strong resolutions were adopted endorsing the course of Governor Lowry in attempting to bring to punishment the prize fighters and their abettors, and pledging their support and aid in this direction. An opinion was also adopted expressing the belief in the honesty of Sheriff Cowart, and expressing the opinion that he was powerless to do more than he did on the occasion of the prize fight.

N [illegible] IN [illegible]

Harold Sewell, secretary of the Samoan conference in Berlin, arrived on the steamship France, Sunday.

Chas. [illegible], 13 years old, and Emanuel [illegible], aged 16, were drowned while bathing in the Harlem river Sunday.

James Montgomery, colored, 20 years of age, was drowned while bathing near the foot of Seventy second street, New York, on Sunday.

A Bayou Goula, La., dispatch says Joseph Kuernscan, a tin peddler from New Orleans, was waylaid and shot by two negroes yesterday. He will probably die.

LIVE WASHINGTON NEWS.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY'S QUEER NOTIONS COMMENTED UPON.

A New Bureau of the War Department Quietly Effected—Preparing for the Congress of the Three Americas—Mr. Blaine's Ill-Health Ridiculed—Printing the Record of the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The board ordered by Secretary Tracy to report upon the subject of general organization of tactics and drills for the navy will hold its first meeting at the navy department on Wednesday. Commodore James H. Greer, Capt. A. H. Cooke, Commander Colby M. Chester and Lieuts. [illegible] Kennedy and John F. Meigs compose the board. One of the most salient features of the proposed new organization of the service will be in the matter of improving the boat drill as now used. The recent disaster at Samoa and the still later running ashore of the Constellation, in both cases new boats being lowered have stirred up the navy people to the fact that some improvement over the drill now in use ought to be adopted. Commodore Greer, who has just returned from the European squadron, where he had an opportunity to witness all the manœuvres of the foreign navies, will furnish the board, of which he is president, with some valuable information on this point.

Repairing an Old Hulk.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Sunday Herald says: The navy department will send out in the steamer which leaves San Francisco next Saturday for Honolulu a cast-iron screw weighing over 8,000 pounds. This is intended for the Nipsic, now at that port. The order of Admiral Kimberly sending the Nipsic home in tow of the Alert is looked upon as a most remarkable one. When he ordered the ship to Auckland it was against the protest of Commander Mullan. The ship was without a rudder and a jury rudder was rigged by order of Admiral Kimberly. Before the ship got out of the harbor it broke and it was only by superhuman efforts that the Nipsic was prevented from going on the [illegible] for a second time. Once more she started and again broke down and had to return to Apia. Admiral Kimberly was now at a white heat and lost no time in stripping Commander Mullan of the command of the ship. He then ordered both ships to San Francisco. Of course the coal of the Alert soon gave out and the poor old Nipsic had to be left at Fanning Island until the Alert could go north and get more coal. When this became known the department decided to send a new screw for the vessel, and fortunately one was found at the Mare Island navy yard. Over $[illegible] has been spent already for coal alone and the ship is not half way home. It does seem strange that such an order should have been given, especially in the face of the protests of the two commanding officers. The Alert could not carry coal enough to steam that distance. There will certainly be a court of inquiry on the subject, as Commander Mullan will not rest under the imputation put upon his character by the admiral. It is stated in navy circles that when this does come about there will be considerable light thrown upon the Samoan disaster, which as yet has not been brought to the surface.

A New Bureau of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The most important act of consolidation of official administrative duties that has taken place in Washington in recent years was quietly effected last week. A new bureau of the war department, in direct connection with the office of the secretary of war has been created, in which are brought together, under the jurisdiction of one officer, the most important records of the war in relation to the rights of applicants for invalid pensions. These comprise all of the hospital records of the war of the rebellion and also the regimental records heretofore exclusively under the jurisdiction of the adjutant general's office, the whole forming under the new order of things the complete original records which are primarily examined as a basis for or in connection with every application for invalid pension at the hands of the government. This new bureau is in charge of Capt. F. C. Ainsworth, a surgeon in the regular army, who, during the past three years, has been in charge of the records and pension division of the surgeon general's office and he has had under his entire control all of the hospital records of the war showing admission to hospital and nature of disease wound, or ailment of patients treated therein. To that division was primarily referred all applications for invalid pensions. This consolidation was made in the interest of improved public service to facilitate the statement of records as the basis of action upon the thousands of pension cases which it is so desirable to dispose of with greater speed than heretofore.

A Report Ridiculed.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The published report that Secretary Blaine had tendered his resignation to take effect Sept. 1st owing to ill health, is ridiculed by most of the cabinet officers in the city and by others who are intimate with Mr. Blaine. Secretary Rusk and Attorney General Miller both say there is no foundation for the rumor, and that Secretary Blaine's health when he left Washington about a week ago was better than it was when he became secretary of state last March. Both gentlemen spoke of the report as sensational and altogether without foundation. Assistant Secretary of State Wharton when asked about the correctness of the published report, laughed and said it was simply ridiculous.

The Post this morning in commenting on the report of the serious condition of Secretary Blaine's health says: "A gentleman who has watched Secretary Blaine's condition since the latter came to Washington said last night: 'There is no doubt in the world that Mr. Blaine is in very poor health. When he went to Bar Harbor his skin looked dry and parched and of an ashy hue as if the blood had failed to circulate. Walker Blaine, as is well known has been secretary of state defacto for the last two months. I am confident that Mr. Blaine will not recover sufficiently to again discharge the duties of state in person and as they ought to be discharged.'"

Congress of the Three Americas.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—"The congress of the three Americas," which will meet here in the autumn, is attracting a good deal of attention in England and on the continent. The state department, in a laudable desire to give the matter the widest prominence, has sent out circulars explaining the purposes of the meeting far and wide. These circulars state in substance that "it is proposed by a congress of representatives of all the American governments to improve commercial relations between the different countries, to establish a system of arbitration in international disputes and to adopt a common monetary system. These are the leading subjects of the convention, and will also doubtless be those that will occupy the greatest amount of discussion."

Records of the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The selection of Mr. G. B. Davis, assistant judge advocate general of the army, to supervise the publication of the records of the rebellion has been made by Secretary Proctor, but so far the two civilian experts required by the act of congress to compose the board has not been selected. It seems to be generally understood, however, that Mr. Kirkley of the war department will be one of the experts. This act of congress, while it will in a measure be complied with, will not be enforced [illegible]. Twenty three volumes of the records of [illegible] have already been published and issued, besides six volumes of [illegible] stereotyped. The indexes of five of these have been prepared and the books can be at once sent to press. [illegible] these [illegible] nine volumes of twenty [illegible] fully completed [illegible], making a total of seventy-one books published and prepared for publication, or very nearly two-thirds of the entire work. The work as now [illegible] calculated will make as follows: First series, [illegible]; third series, [illegible]; fourth series [illegible], total one hundred and nine books. There remains, therefore, to be prepared by the board for publication only thirty-eight books. Most of the material for these books has been [illegible] and copied, so that the labors of the board will be comparatively easy. The average cost of one edition of 11,000 copies so far has been $[illegible] per book. With the present appropriation of $[illegible] per year not over nine books can be published. The seventy-one books already published and prepared for publication can be sent to the [illegible] 1891. Increased appropriation for this important work has repeatedly been urged upon congress, but for the past eight years the amount set aside by congress for the publication of the records has not exceeded [illegible].

A Propeller Sinks.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 15.—The propeller Smith Moore of Cleveland, which cleared from this port for Cleveland at 2 o'clock Saturday morning laden with iron ore, collided with the propeller James P. Pickands of the same line during a heavy fog, when ten miles off Grand Island, and was badly disabled. She was picked up by an unknown steam barge, which attempted to get her into the shallow water inside Munising harbor. When about 300 feet from the sand bar across the mouth of the harbor, however, the Smith Moore began to sink and the steam barge, after taking off all of her crew, let her go. The Smith Moore filled rapidly and went down in a few minutes. She lies in seventy feet of water about 500 feet from the shore, and half a mile east of Grand Island light house. Both boats were blowing fog signals, but were too close to each other to avoid collision when they saw each other. The Pickands was bound for Marquette light. When she reached this point the extent of her damage was found to be trifling. The Smith Moore lies in a protected position, and it is believed she can be raised without much difficulty.

Ran Down by an Engine.

CLINTON, Ia., July 15.—While crossing the Northwestern railway track four miles west of Clinton last evening a freight train ran into a team driven by Miss May Buckman of Lowmoor, killing both horses, wrecking the wagon and throwing the occupants violently to the ground. Mrs. Frederick Burkenshaw, owner of the team and the wife of a prosperous farmer near Lowmoor, was injured so that she died shortly after. The other lady was badly hurt. Two little daughters of the lady killed and a little brother of the young lady, also in the wagon, were but slightly hurt. Willows growing close to the track kept the engineer of the train from seeing them until he struck them.

Fled to Canada.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., July 15.—L. J. Newald, who is prominent in political circles here, is said to have raised money to the amount of $40,000 on bogus paper and fled to Canada. A dozen detectives are searching for him, spurred by the offer of a reward of $1,000 for his arrest. M. D. Newald, a brother, H. Heilbronn of Milwaukee and D. Hummel of Appleton are here and claim to have been victimized to a large amount. The reward of $1,000 for his arrest is offered by the Lumbermen's National bank of this city.

Arrested on a Charge of Murder.

NEW YORK, July 15.—John McIntyre was arrested Saturday for the alleged murder of a man named McMahon about a month ago. At the time of the murder it was said that McMahon's death was caused by heart disease while having a friendly wrestling bout with McIntyre. The police now claim that the men had a quarrel and that McIntyre knocked McMahon down and the blow was supposed to have caused death. McIntyre is held to await investigation by the coroner.

Shot by a Woman.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Another murder is added to Baltimore's list. Elizabeth Ellen Gross shot and killed James E. Coates early Sunday morning. The Gross woman states that Coates was beating his wife and she (Gross) told him he should be ashamed. Coates said he would kill her. Shortly after Coates whipped out a razor and used threatening language to the Gross woman, when she took her pistol out of her pocket and shot him dead.

Murdered By a Tramp.

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 15.—John Hessinger of Easton, Pa., was murdered on Main street last evening by a tramp. Hessinger refused to give the fellow ten cents with which to purchase whiskey and was shot in the spine, the murderer escaping to the woods shortly after the shooting. Twenty tramps were captured near the city limits and one of the gang identified as the murderer.

THE FIGURES FOR IT.

Governor Beaver's Estimate of the Relief Given to Johnstown.

HARRISBURG, July 15.—Governor Beaver has made an estimate of the amount expended for the relief of the sufferers by the bursting of the South Fork dam, and the amount directed to be distributed on account of the disaster. The relief commission a few days ago issued a circular showing that about $2,000,000 had been applied for the relief of the sufferers and the abatement of nuisances, but the governor's calculation shows that the amount appropriated for the indicated purposes aggregates about $2,500,000.

There has been received by the governor through various sources nearly $1,100,000. Of this amount, about $950,000 has been used in the Conemaugh valley, and between $50,000 and $60,000 in other portions of the state which sustained losses by the flood, leaving in the hands of the governor about $[illegible] for distribution. This fund is used exclusively in providing food, shelter and clothing for the sufferers and in supplying them with money to give them a new start in life. In addition, the governor has expended $225,000 in abating nuisances in Johnstown and vicinity.

A Separate Fund.

The fund applied to the latter purpose does not come from any of the contributions, but has been loaned for the purpose of putting the various flood-visited localities in a good sanitary condition. It was estimated at first that $1,000,000 would be required to accomplish this result, but not much more than one-third of this amount will be needed to meet the liabilities incurred by this particular demand on the state.

Out of the governor's fund, made up from all the states in the union, with the fund loaned to him to abate nuisances caused by the flood there have been expended in the Conemaugh valley $905,000. In addition the following amounts have been expended: By Pittsburg, $250,000; by Philadelphia, $[illegible]; Johnstown flood distributed by the local committee, $[illegible]; contracts for the construction of houses, $[illegible]; transportation [illegible] expenses $[illegible]; [illegible] houses, $[illegible]; value of food, clothing and other articles contributed not included in the above in [illegible], $[illegible]; total: $1,595,000.

Adding the foregoing amount to the $905,000 received and expended by the governor for the relief of flood sufferers and the abatement of nuisances, the entire amount expended and directed to be expended in Johnstown and vicinity reaches $2,500,000.

Still Other Aid.

This sum does not include contributions by [illegible] secret societies and the relief of agencies not credited to cities or towns that have made contributions for relief of sufferers. The Odd Fellows [illegible] about $[illegible], [illegible] who sustained [illegible] Johnstown disaster, and two New York [illegible] $10,000, which amount [illegible] in the governor's estimate.

The governor has kept a record of all the moneys he has received, with the names of the towns, institutions or individuals donating them, and the secretary of the relief commission is having a statement prepared to show the amount, contributed by each of the states to the relief of the sufferers, which will be published at the proper time.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters cures all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

That Cankerous Old Woman

Described in the nursery ball who "lived upon nothing but victuals and drink," and yet "would never be quiet," was undoubtedly troubled with chronic indigestion. Her victuals like those of many other elderly persons whose digestive powers have become impaired, didn't agree with her. This was before the era of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters or some one of her numerous friends and relatives would undoubtedly have persuaded her to try the great specific for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. This would have been a measure of self protection on their part, for she would soon have been cured and ceased to disturb her with her clamor. The most obstinate cases of indigestion, with its attendant heartburn, flatulence, constant uneasiness of the stomach and of the nerves, are completely overcome by this sovereign remedy. Chills and fever and bilious remittent, rheumatism and kidney troubles are also relieved by it.

Hunger is the Best Sauce

As a rule a person who has a good appetite has good health. But how many there are who enjoy nothing they eat, and sit down to meals only as an unpleasant duty. Nature's antidotes for this condition are so happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it soon restores good digestion, creates an appetite, and renovates and vitalizes the blood so that the beneficial effect of good blood is imparted to the whole body. Truly hunger is the best sauce, and Hood's Sarsaparilla induces hunger.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 5

To Our Readers.

The question is often asked by neighbors, Where I [illegible] can I get a pure stimulant. It [illegible] there is scarcely a good [illegible] you cannot find a stimulant [illegible] kind. Old Pure [illegible], [illegible] people [illegible] to sustain life, [illegible] and [illegible] but where will [illegible] advise our readers [illegible] from the most reliable source that Max Klein is one of the most popular and respected citizens of this county. At his house is worth [illegible] to turn [illegible] anything [illegible]. He [illegible] is to say [illegible] $1.00 you can buy one [illegible] old [illegible] or six quarts for $5.00 [illegible] at $1.50 per [illegible] the best whisky known. Send for price list and [illegible]. Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa. Mention this paper.

The many remarkable cures Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes are sufficient proof that it does possess peculiar curative power.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

C., L. & W. Railroad.

In effect February [illegible]

[illegible timetable — stations: Cleveland, Grafton, Lorain, Elyria, Grafton, Medina, Chippewa, Sterling, Warwick, Canal Fulton, Massillon, Navarre, Justus, Beach City, Canal Dover, New Philadelphia, Uhrichsville, Freeport, Flushing, Barton, Bridgeport]

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily. Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C. & St. L. R'y for Fostoria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, [illegible], and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R. R. for Crestline, Indianapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Ashland, Wadsworth, Akron, Mansfield and intermediate points.

At Warwick with C. A. & C. R'y for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y for Canton, Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road.

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y points on that road.

At Canal Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg, etc.

At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

At Barton, with St. Clairsville & Northern R R for St. Clairsville, O.

At Bridgeport, with C. & P. R'y, for [illegible] Pittsburg, etc.

At Wheeling, with Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Washington, Baltimore, etc. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect June [illegible]

GOING SOUTH		No. 5	No. 7	No. [illegible]	No. 1[illegible]
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toledo	Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 45
Oak Harbor	Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 00
Fremont		9 06	2 20	5 55	
Clyde		9 32	[illegible]	6 10	No. 1.*
Bellevue		9 47	2 50	6 2[illegible]	
Monroeville	Lv	9 55	3 05	6 45	am 2 05
Norwalk		10 1[illegible]	3 2[illegible]	6 55	2 17
Wellington		11 00	4 10	7 32	2 55
Creston	Ar	11 56	5 [illegible]	8 30	3 42
Orrville	Ar	pm12 2[illegible]	[illegible]	8 [illegible]	4 10
"	Lv	12 40	6 00	am 6 20	6 20
Massillon		1 20	6 40	7 00	7 00
Navarre		1 35	6 56	7 14	7 14
Valley Junction		2 05	7 35	7 45	8 00
New Cumberland		2 28	7 58	9 [illegible]	
Sherrodsville		2 45	8 00	3 40	8 40
Leesville		2 48	8 15	9 40	
Bowerstown		2 58	8 47	9 1[illegible]	9 10
Canal Dover		2 5[illegible]			
New Comerstown		3 [illegible]			
Cambridge		4 21			
Macksburg		6 09			
Marietta	Ar	7 [illegible]			

GOING NORTH AND WEST.		No. 6	No. [illegible]	No. 4	No. 2
		A. M.	P. M.	[illegible]	A. M.
[illegible]		[illegible]			
Bowerstown		[illegible]			
Leesville		[illegible]	[illegible]	6 02	
Sherrodsville		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
New Cumberland		[illegible]		22	
Valley Junction		pm 2[illegible]			
Navarre		2 [illegible]		[illegible]	
Massillon		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	
Orrville	Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Orrville	Lv	[illegible]		[illegible]	No. [illegible]
Creston	Lv	2 [illegible]	7	[illegible]	
Wellington		[illegible]	7 42	10 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Norwalk		[illegible]	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Monroeville		[illegible]	[illegible]	11 40	3 42
Clyde		[illegible]	[illegible]	pm12 [illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont		5 [illegible]	[illegible]	12 15	[illegible]
Toledo	Ar	[illegible]	*10 55	1 [illegible]	[illegible]

Train No. 8 runs to Monroeville only, but shows time of L. S. & M. S. R'y. No. 9 between Monroeville and Toledo for accommodation of passengers. Train No. 3 leaves Toledo 7 45 p. m. carries passengers from Toledo only to points west of Kingsway. This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerston, connecting with the Pennsylvania system for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Powerston
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburg
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't — M. D. WOODFORD, Manager.

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The Independent's Telephone No. 43.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1889.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER
of Hamilton.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ELBERT L. LAMPSON,
Ashtabula.

Judge Supreme Court,
F. J. DICKMAN,
Cuyahoga.

Treasurer,
J. C. BROWN,
Jefferson.

Clerk Supreme Court,
[illegible] HESTER,
Van Wert.

Attorney General,
D. K. WATSON,
Franklin.

Board of Public Works,
W. M. HAHN,
Richland.

School Commissioner,
JOHN HANCOCK,
Ross.

TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers find that no mistake has been made in reducing the subscription price of the solid old WEEKLY INDEPENDENT to one dollar per year. Still there are many blank pages in the big book, and room in them for more names. THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT is intended particularly for the farmers of the county and any suggestions from that class will be very gladly received. Communications couched in brief terms upon live subjects will be welcomed, and promptly published. The success of a newspaper depends quite as much on the interest its readers feel in it, as in the actual work of those connected more directly.

Boom your own paper.

Mark this prediction: The next Democratic candidate for mayor will be John McBride.

When all the world is worked up on the subject of athletics, is it to be wondered at that a pugilistic encounter should also excite clamorous attention?

A part of the Flushing correspondent's letter had to be omitted, as there seems to be a contradiction between two important sentences. If fifty miners are needed there, will he kindly explain in his next?

There is a thrilling picture of the devastation caused by the rain at the Cincinnati ball park, in the Commercial Gazette. The picture aforesaid looks like two Billy goats madly careering into a high board fence.

Perhaps the Southern governors did talk frothily about preventing the prize fight, but who doubts that the incarceration of Mr. Sullivan would more effectually discourage prize fighting, than the prevention of the fight?

The rising young statesman from Stark, John E. Monnot, "will make no personal fight for the nomination of lieutenant governor, but at the solicitation of many friends, he would accept the nomination if tendered him." Hear, hear!

The Cleveland Plain Dealer expressed an opinion Sunday that THE INDEPENDENT ought to be packed in ice. In this sentiment there is at least no disagreement. Were the Plain Dealer to visit these headquarters, it would reprint the statement in italics.

Life, the bright weekly paper, has succeded in interesting wealthy people in its "fresh air fund," who have leased to it a village of pretty little cottages for the sum of one cent, and here it will send worn out city lads and lassies, with the money sent for such use.

Speaking of the restriction of of immigration Life gives the following "clincher": "Outraged Erin—Gintlemen, I would loike to ashk thim Amerikins wan thing: Who doog the canals uv the country, but furriners? Who built the railruds uv the country, but furriners? Who worruks the moins uv the country, but furriners? Who does the votin' fur thu coontry, but furriners? And who the divil discovered the coontry, but furriners?"

The fair project conceived by Mr. Charles Krider, and in a fair way to success until he was nominated for a county office, has since then been necessarily abandoned by him. There is yet ample time for the farmers and business men to take hold and push the enterprise to a conclusion.

It is not strange that while the New York Post says a great deal about 6,711 failures in the past six months of Harrison's administrtion, as against 6,397 in the past six months of Cleveland's, it fails to make mention of any increase in population or the total number of industries, which would certainly show the proportion of failures to be less, if anything, under Harrison than under Cleveland. Perhaps the Post has made no note of the activity in the iron business, which to such a large extent regulates the business of the country.

So Russell Harrison has dined with the Queen. It makes one ill to see the Associated Press sending that sort of news about the country. Here is another of the same sort from London:

"Three gentlemen, each a son of a president, met at the United States Legation a couple days ago. Two called upon Minister Lincoln, the son of President Lincoln. The visitors were Jesse, a son of President Grant, and Russell, the son of President Harrison. Such a meeting seldom occurs anywhere, never before in London."

These young fellows are fast getting the idea that being the sons of somebody, they are somebody. With the exception of Robert Lincoln, who appears to be a modest sort of a man, they are none of them the possessors of talents such as would elevate them conspicuously above the multitude. Lincoln has ability, but even his selection was unwarranted at the time.

The Tennessee judge who ordered the release of Sullivan and his party is getting some pretty sharp criticism.

A clause in the constitution of the United States reads: "A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime." Most people will construe the phrase "or other crime" as covering prize fighting, and to sustain such a construction, there is the following answer which Chief Justice Taney gave during his career:

"Looking at the language of the clause, it is difficult to comprehend how any doubt could have arisen as to its meaning and construction. The words 'treason, felony or other crime' in their plain and obvious import, as well as in their legal and technical sense, embrace every act forbidden and made punishable by the law of the state. The word 'crime' itself includes every offence from the highest to the lowest in the grade of offences, and includes what are called misdemeanors as well as treason and felony."

The foregoing was all written under an impression which gained credence most everywhere, that the decision was based on the ground that the offense charged was only a misdemeanor, and therefore the offender could not be extradited. A card from Judge McAllister, in the news columns, states that the question of extradition for misdemeanors cut no figure in the decision. But the latest and most important chapter in this most unsavory case, is furnished by Sullivan's trainer, Muldoon, who in an Associated Press interview, is reported as saying in reply to the question:

"You got away from Nashville quickly."

"Yes, but it cost us $1,000."

"For the lawyers?"

"Well, $500 for the judge and $500 for the lawyer, if you will know."

It is strange that the zeal of the reporter did not lead him to inquire further, and it will be stranger still if the admission of bribery is not worked into something more than a newspaper article.

The only entirely satisfactory prize fight on record took place in New Jersey, some years ago. One principal was killed; the other died in state prison. Such fortunate results are rare.—Alliance Review.

A GENERAL SUSPENSION

OF ALL MINING AT STATED INTERVALS,

Advocated by President John McBride, as the Solution of the Great Difficulty of the Day

The miners of the Massillon district assembled in a mass meeting, at the rolling mill green, on Tuesday of this week, in answer to a call issued, by president Jones of North Lawrence. Between five and six hundred miners were present making the largest meeting that has been held here for many years. The assemblage was called to order at 11 o'clock, and Jno. P. Jones was made chairman of the meeting. Mr. Deitz, a German, was elected vice chairman for the purpose of interpreting and explaining the proceedings of the meeting, to such of his countrymen as could not understand English.

THE INDEPENDENT'S representative, J. A. Toner, was elected secretary, and the preliminaries being over, Chairman Jones introduced the speaker of the day, Hon. Jno. McBride, national president of the N. P. U.

Mr. McBride made an able address of nearly two hours duration. He discoursed at some length on the most interesting points pertaining to the present situation among the mines. He left the impression with his hearers that he was thoroughly well posted and also that he could make others see a point in just the right way every time.

He began by saying that his speech would of necessity be rather long as he proposed going into details, and discussing the causes which have brought on the present difficulties. He said he had been severely criticized for his action last May in advising an acceptance of the 2½ cent reduction proposed by the operators of Ohio and Pennsylvania. He wished to show the Massillon miners some of the reasons why he took such a step. He was no more in favor of reductions than were the miners themselves, but he could show them the wisdom of his action. He spoke first of the deplorable condition that the miners and their organization were in at the time owing to short work and hard times. To account for this he gave several reasons: first, the great decrease in the demand for coal, owing to the quantity of natural gas and crude oil, which is being consumed where coal was formerly used, second the mild winter and consequent surplus of coal not consumed last season, lastly the many inequalities existing between different localities, giving one section an advantage over another.

He also related how on one occasion he was visited by committee, from the operators, with a proposition for a 15 cent reduction, for this state. This he refused to communicate to the men and informed them if they to make such an offer they would have to make it to the miners. Knowing then the demands that were being made, and a strike was inevitable in Indiana and Illinois, he could not hesitate, in advising, to accept the 2½ cent reduction when it was offered. He said further, that circumstances were against the miner, and the time inopportune for the resistance of any reduction, however slight, and he would never order a strike when it would only be detrimental to the interests of the men.

Mr. McBride then spoke of the striking miners in Indiana and Illinois, although he had not been right in the midst of their suffering he knew pretty well what it was. He became very much affected at this part of his speech, and it was only with a great effort that he could restrain his feelings. He made a strong appeal in behalf of these men and their families, and said that on their success or failure depended, in a great measure, the welfare of this state as well.

Next he spoke of a plan of general suspension at stated times, in order to keep the market clear and prevent an accumulation of a surplus amount of coal. He said that this was the only true solution to the many perplexing questions that arise to confront the miner to-day, and he hoped the time might soon come when we could be in a position to enforce it. In conclusion, Mr. McBride said that this would probably be the last time he would appear before the miners of this district in an official capacity, as he had determined not to accept a re-election. When he had finished his speech he gave everyone present an opportunity to ask any questions they might wish explained, either in regard to the N. P. U. or other matters.

A movement was set on foot for the purpose of accomplishing a better organization among the miners of this district, and to attend to this a committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements, and appoint both time and place where regular delegate meetings can be held, at certain intervals. After attending to this and several other matters of a business nature the meeting adjourned.

Everything passed off pleasantly and all present felt that their time had been well spent.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

In Connection With the Miners' Mass Meeting.

We, as a committee, selected at a miners' mass meeting held at Massillon, O., July 16, 1889, are authorized to arrange for a delegate meeting to be held at Massillon, O., on July 27, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The object of this meeting will be to arrange meetings to be held weekly, semi-monthly or monthly, for the interest and welfare of the miners of this, the Tuscarawas valley.

It is well known by every intelligent miner that we are fast losing our hold of deficient matters, through our negligence in local affairs.

Therefore we, as a committee, would urge each and every mine and miner to take an especial interest in making this meeting a success, which is for the success of our condition as miners.

Therefore we offer to you, for consideration the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the whole sub-district, better known as the Tuscarawas valley, be allowed a voice in this, a delegate meeting, to be held according to the decision of this committee.

Resolved, That each mine be allowed a vote for each fifty miners, or fractional number thereof.

Resolved, That our secretary send to each mine secretary a circular of this meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.

It is also recommended that each mine send their most able miners as representatives to this meeting.

Resolved, That this committee be responsible for the expenses of the secretary of this meeting.

Therefore we, your committee, hope our efforts will prove a success.

THOMAS J. MILLER,
CAMERON MILLER,
MICHAEL RATCHFORD,
JOSEPH HEDALY,
EDWARD P. MILLER,
MICHAEL RATCHFORD,
EDWARD P. MILLER, President.
Secretary.

Secretary Lewis Resigns.

COLUMBUS, July 17.—W. T. Lewis, secretary of the National Progressive Union of miners has sent his resignation to President John McBride. He writes a long letter in which he goes over the labor field and expresses the opinion that miners all over the country will be compelled to accept a reduction of wages and refers to the point that the miners are divided into so many factions that they have lost a great deal of their power. Mr. Lewis does not wish to act longer as a general officer, and improves the opportunity to take the K. of L. pretty strong. He goes in a few days as a representative of Stripp's league to Europe, Patrick McBryde, of Pennsylvania, financial secretary and treasurer, will perform the duties of secretary until a successor to Mr. Lewis is elected.

THE A. O. U. W.

Grand Master Killinger Explains Some False Impressions

This city being the residence of Grand Master Killinger, and the headquarters of the A. O. U. W., of Ohio, he was called upon to-day and shown a statement published in the Cincinnati papers, concerning alleged trouble in the order in that city. He remarked that information had reached him touching the matter, but he is not disposed to consider the reported disorder as of serious importance or more than local interest.

He stated in explanation that the Supreme Lodge of the order had readjusted the rates of assessment within this jurisdiction, not however, disturbing the maximum rate of the state, that the rate applied to Cincinnati lodges is not satisfactory to the members in that city, and that perhaps some attempts were being made to evade or escape the mandate of the Supreme Lodge. Any such efforts could only result in failure, and would fall with harmless effect upon the members outside of Cincinnati, or the order at large, which at present embraces over 220,000 members, covering the entire country, and constituting the oldest, largest and strongest fraternal beneficiary organization in the world. It paid last year $3,985,000 to the widows and orphans of its benficiaries, at an average cost of $9 37 per $1,000, and for the past ten years has maintained an average cost of $8 50 per $1,000. It admitted last year over 31,000 members: is constantly advancing its membership, and the limits of its fraternal protection.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Ohio are charged and obligated to uphold the authority of the Grand and Supreme Lodge, and any attempt to evade or resist its laws and regulations will necessarily invoke the full power of the order, to protect its organization.

IT IS BUSINESS,

And Should be so Conducted.

Subscribe for a legitimate home newspaper, advertise in it, and give it a hearty support. THE INDEPENDENT is in the field as a business enterprise, buying its news from responsible associations, or collecting it at first hands and sending it out to the public as soon thereafter as mechanical facilities permit, meeting all unusual exigencies with extra editions, and endeavoring in every possible way not only to satisfy but anticipate public demands.

The fruits of this labor are apparent everywhere. It is no boast but a well-known fact that THE INDEPENDENT is looked to to first enlighten the city upon anything that occurs, and its subscribers are found in almost every English speaking family in the city.

The judicious advertiser should bear this in mind. Advertising is business, and space should be contracted for on a business like basis, not on sentimental grounds. It should also be understood that the news matter being especially secured through local reporters and by wire is more expensive than matter of another sort, and that a bona-fide circulation makes proper the exaction of a high scale of rates.

The Modern Circus.

The modern circus is heralded by an advance army of no small proportions. Take John Robinson's for instance. The railroad contractor was here weeks ago with a route planned the winter before. He arranged for the transportation of forty-seven cars from Elyria to Massillon, side-track privileges here and, transportation to Canton. The camp contractor came yesterday, and secured written agreements with all supply houses. He found hotel accommodations for fifty of the performers, and left orders for bread, meat, vegetables, hay and grain for the laborers and stock; he also leased 700 feet of bill boards. No. 1 advertising car will soon be here to put up the paper, and will be accompanied by the press agent. In a week after No. 2 advertising car will arrive, to go over uncultivated ground. Just before the day of the exhibition, the dodger brigade will be on hand to flood the town. Then, should a rival show be about, a force of skirmishers are always ready to to invade the disputed territory and boom their organization.

The Neighborhood Press.

Road supervisors should not neglect to cut down the thistles, burdock, etc., that is growing prolific along the public highway. So important is this matter that a severe penalty may be inflicted on road supervisors for neglecting to do their duty in this respect. Now is a good time to do this work and it should be done at once.—Navarre Independent.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

Something of the Contents of a Honolulu Paper.

This paper is indebted to Mrs. L. D. Pinney, of the faculty of Oahu College, Honolulu, H. I., for a copy of the Honolulu Bulletin, which to an American is full of interest.

One of the editorials touches upon the mission of Father Damien among the lepers, and severely criticizes a paper in Longman's Magazine, which states that the priest found the lepers an idolatrous, drunken, squalid and almost hellish community. The Bulletin in reply says, "The paganism and rioting on Molokai are pure myths. That island has never been abandoned by the civil authority of the kingdom. Father Damien's mission was only to people of his own creed, while his jurisdiction was wholly moral. A portion of the article in question, not necessary to be quoted, represents him as being a magistrate among a host of other offices."

Evidently the game of base ball is quite as popular in the Sandwich Islands as here. A base ball department tells of the doings of the Hawaii Baseball League, comprising the following clubs: Kamehamehas, Stars, Hawaii, Honolulu, and Kaiulanis.

On an inside page is an extended account of the closing rhetorical exercises at Oahu College. The programmes appear not to differ from those offered by similar institutions in this country. Indeed, from all one can learn there are few social or educational advantages that are not obtainable in the island kingdom.

POLICE POINTS

A Number of Petty Offenders Disposed Of.

William Jones and James Lloyd got into a common fight on Summit street two weeks ago. By arrangement they came up before the mayor Saturday night and paid $7.60 each.

Valentine Pitz enlivened Railroad street Saturday night by thrashing Albright Kessler. Sympathy for Valentine ran high and he was assessed $5.10.

Christ. Hoffman got drunk and made himself obnoxious at the Ft. Wayne station Saturday night. He is now in jail, being unable to pay $7.10.

Massillon Pension Examiners.

The commissioner of pensions has appointed Drs. T. Clarke Miller and A. P. L. Pease examining surgeons upon the Massillon board. Whom they will succeed remains yet undetermined, but it seems probable that Drs. Brant, of Canton, and Grill, of Orrville, will retire, leaving Dr. A. W. Ridenour, of this city, as the hold over member. The examining surgeons are appointed at the pleasure of the commissioner. It has been known some weeks that Major McKinley's desire was to retain Dr. Ridenour and appoint Drs Miller and Pease. There were numerous applicants for positions on the board, but the newly chosen physicians who were removed by the Cleveland administration were easy winners. The Alliance board has also been re-organized with the following members: Drs. R. W. Felker, J. H. Trescott and James Fraunfelter.

What is the Population?

H. E. Korte, publisher of the new city directory, is hard at work now preparing the material for the printers. The compilation of the first four letters of the alphabet is finished, and he finds that the new book will have in these four letters a total of 716 individual names not counting firms. The last directory had 679 names in the same letters which gives an increase of 37 names, and using the multiple three (which all publishers use in cities of this size) an increase is shown in population of 111, not so very small, considering that these letters are among the least important ones.

An Unusual Accident.

John Flanagan, of Allegheny, Pa., is a traveling man, who occasionally comes to Massillon. He was in the C., L. & W. train due here at 3.08 p. m. yesterday, and at a point below Justus was reading with the car window open. Unconsciously he flung his right arm through the window, just before the train passed at full speed over a bridge. His hand struck a truss rod, and the wrist bone snapped. The company's surgeon in this city set the arm, and he remained here over night.

Six Weeks Longer.

A reporter caught John McBride, president of the N. P. U. Wednesday, and asked him about the Indiana strike.

"If the miners can hold out six weeks longer," said Mr. McBride, "I believe they will have the operators beaten. I see little now to indicate that they will not do so."

A Contract Let.

The paving and grading committee of the city council has let the contract for paving gutters to Frank Simon for eight cents per yard, or twenty-two cents per yard and furnish the material.

Frederick T. Roberts, M. D., Examiner in Medicine in the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Eng., in speaking of Bright's disease, says: "Death is usually hastened by uric acid poisoning, serious inflammation, bronchitis, pneumonia, dropsy, or by apoplexy." Warner's Safe Cure is a guarantee against fatality from these terrible maladies, because it cures the cause (diseased kidneys), and puts the kidneys in a healthy condition, enabling them to expel the poison or waste matter from the system.

He Shot at the Emperor.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

RIO JANEIRO, July 17.—Last night as the Emperor Don Pedro was leaving the theater, where he had been witnessing a performance, a native of Portugal drew a revolver and attempted to take the Emperor's life. The shot, however, missed the Emperor and did no harm. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested.

The Dead Alive.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

ATLANTA, July 17.—A report is current here that John Picket, hanged there a month ago for murder, is alive. After being pronounced dead, friends after several hours, resuscitated him. As his death has been officially reported he cannot be tried again.

Failed for $250,000.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

NORWICH, Conn., July 17.—The Versailles Woolen Company, the largest in the state, has failed for a quarter of a million.

They Declined to Work.

The notice posted at Russell & Co.'s on Saturday putting an end to the half holiday for a few weeks to come, was in the nature of a request, made necessary by the pressure of fast accumulating orders. It was acquiesced in by all departments save one. Saturday afternoon found all the boiler makers, about fifty in number, absent, with the flangers only at work. The fact of their refusal to give up their holiday for a time, unaccompanied by formal action of any sort, has given rise to a great deal of comment. All were at work as usual this morning. Nothing could be learned at the office, save that the boiler shop was practically idle Saturday afternoon.

Colonel Conger on the Campaign.

AKRON, July 16.—To a reporter Col. A. L. Conger, the new chairman of the Republican executive committee, said:

"We recognize that this is to be a hard fight, and we propose to have an invincible organization from the ground up, and it will take some time to perfect this. The organization this year will be the most formidable ever presented, and with it the party cannot be defeated. From the minor committees to the leaders we will have nothing but the hardest workers, and the organization will be so systematic that communication will be made easy, and there will not be the least friction."

"Do you look for an overwhelming victory?"

"We shall not only elect our entire state ticket but secure the legislature, pushing Ohio still further to the front in the Republican column with increased Republican majority."

The Political Prohibitionists.

The following delegates have been chosen to represent the Stark county Prohibitionists at the Zanesville state convention, July 24 and 25.

Delegates—C. E. Robinson, Clayton Holl, George Van Wetter, H. J. Christman, Rev. J. A. Novinger, William Penneck, Joseph Getty, L. B. Logan, Rev. A. W. Hockey, John Danner.

Alternates—George Clapsaddle, D. J. Wise, P. J. Palmer, John Heutzelman, W. H. Hoover, H. C. Evans, Charles Lawrence, C. W. Stambaugh, R. E. Hudson, Martin Lyons.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, the messenger death has again entered our midst and taken from among us our esteemed brother, Velney Plantz, therefore

Resolved, That Perry Grange has lost a faithful member, the community a good citizen, and the family a kind husband and father, and that the members of Perry Grange extend to the family heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and to the MASSILLON INDEPENDENT and Grange Bulletin for publication.

MRS. S. O. FOGLER,
C. H. STOVER,
Committee.

Smart Man, Smyser.

The expeditious manner in which Hon. M. L. Smyser is disposing the Democratic fourth-class postmasters in this district and filling their places with Republicans is a subject for scientific study. The man who can invent a camera capable of photographing the machine running at full speed is assured of a fortune. —Doylestown Journal.

Crowded with Orders.

Notices posted at Russell & Co.'s works announce that there will be no more half-holidays until further notice, as they are far behind their orders. The men are asked to respond to the pressing business demands cheerfully, for no other course seems to lie open.

Get rid of that tired feeling as quick as possible. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives strength, a good appetite, and health.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Josiah Correll, of Plain township, is announced as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Frank Milliot is announced as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

J. W. Barnaby, of Canton, is a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Charles F. Laiblin is announced as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

O. P. Shanafelt is announced as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Ira M. Allen, of Canton, is a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Robinson's circus will exhibit at Massilion August 8.

The Massillon Central coal mine now has telephone connection. Call 146.

Russell & Co. have ordered an Edison phonograph for experimental purposes

B. M. Stier has been appointed post master at Paris, this county, vice Fred Meiser.

The new bridge across the canal near the first lock is being set by the Massillon Bridge Company.

The first wheat of the crop of 1889 was thrashed Friday, on the McLain-Russell farm, east of the city.

It is estimated that about 175 000 tons of coal will be forwarded from Huron this year.—Huron Reporter.

The Bachtel and Hull families will hold their annual reunion at Middlebranch the first Thursday in August.

Sunday and Wednesday evening services at St. Timothy's P. E. church will be discontinued during the heated term.

The Rev. Howard MacQueary, rector of the Episcopal church at Canton, has been invited to take charge of Fremont parish.

A cablegram received this morning from Dr. Paul Kirchhofer announces his safe arrival at Antwerp after a very pleasant voyage.

President John McBride, of the National Progressive Union, will go to Clay county, Indiana, and the Illinois coal districts, next week.

The Ravenna Republican has looked in the dream book and says that Ravenna needs a boom and calls upon its readers to "start her."

O. M Coxen, of Alliance, Democratic candidate for clerk of courts, was passed around on Saturday, and endeavored to cast his anchor to the windward.

Miss Falloure, writing to Massillon friends, tells of a place young men should shun, Lake City, Col., where ice cream sells for twenty five cents a dish.

A congressional district brigade of G. A. R. organizations was formed Monday, at Alliance, with Major L. D. Woodworth of Youngstown, brigade commander.

The wife and parents of young John Paul were called to Lorain last night, by a telegram announcing that he was at the point of death with typhoid fever.

The country has no use for the man who deliberately occupies a street crossing with a carriage, and pemits pedestrians to pass around through the mud.

J. F. Grant, formerly of Dalton, has purchased property on West Tremont street and Jarvis avenue, and has established an extensive bakery, for west Side residents.

The Rev. James Kuhn, A. W. Smith and the trustees of St. Mary's Catholic church went to Newark and Mt. Vernon Monday to inspect a new method of treating the ceilings of large church edifices.

The Massillon Independent "repeats that Judge Ricks has no son who has yet reached his majority." As the son is more than six feet tall he has reached drum majority anyhow.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Stanley & Hawkins' grist mill at Alliance was burned Tuesday afternoon, the fire being caused by dust explosion. It was a seventy-five barrel mill valued at $14,000, and fully covered with insurance for $9,000.

Robert Stansbury, of Ligonier, Ind., is visiting at the residence of Chas. Higginbotham and other friends, having come through on a bicycle accompanied by Ed. Sisterlain, who is visiting Geo Young and others.

Ex-Postmaster P. A. Leahy, of Canal Fulton, now a travelling representative of the Fulton Tool and Manufacturing Company, was in Massillon Monday. Mr. Leahy is deservedly popular, and especially among the miners.

Jacob Lewis appeared before Justice Rogers yesterday to answer to the charge of assault and battery preferred by Geo. Barr. Both are from Jackson township. Lewis confessed his guilt, and paid one one dollar and costs, in all $8.85.

Capt. Josiah Clutz, wife and two little grand-children, Eddie and Kittie McBride, have left for a ten days' visit in Knox county, where the captain will have a good time hunting and fishing in the beautiful valley of the Kokosing.

The Dow tax for the first half of the year amounts to $27,213 which will be thus divided: State, $5,359; police fund of Canton and Massillon, $6,272; general revenue fund of the corporations of the county, $7,921; county poor fund, $7,215.

A most curious addition has been made to The Independent's agricultural museum by Mr. Charles Hammersmith, raised by Mr. Leonard Snyder, at Genoa. It is a long potato stalk with little tubers growing upon it, never having been covered with earth.

A Ft. Wayne section boss, rather the worse for liquor, declares that he was robbed of $160 while sleeping on a bench in front of Clark's Bridge House, next to the river on Main street, last night. The theft was not reported at police headquarters.

Walter Fisher, the versatile advance agent of Robinson's circus, is at the Hotel Conrad. The aggregation is of course more colossal than ever before, and the newsboys are already showing extraordinary zeal in earning the wherewith to visit the same.

It is pertinent to inquire whither we are drifting when the Salem Era makes such startling announcements as this: "The chewing gum factory employs about twenty-five girls. In addition to these they want a million hands whose only duty will be to chew the gum."

Superintendent L. W. Day, of the public schools, has received a telegram and a letter from Prof. E. A. Jones, of Massillon, declining the position of principal in the West Side High School. Mr. Jones says that his determination not to accept the place cannot be altered—Cleveland Leader.

W. D. Feller, of the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Company, was in Martin's Ferry the other day. Mr. Fuller states that September 1, at the furthest, this company will have their mines in operation, and coal on the market. The company has contracted for 400 houses for their miners.—Steubenville Gazette.

The township trustees Wednesday let contracts for graveling the Youngstown Hill road, and the one passing by the Charity school. Jacob Winger got the first job, at twenty-four cents per cubic yard, the material being close at hand. John Snyder got the second at fifty-two cents, the material being some distance from the place.

The Y. W. C. T. U. have caused paper racks to be placed in the railroad stations about the city, for the reception of newspapers. They ask those interested in seeing that wayfarers have proper reading matter, to leave such contributions at Oberlin's or the Bee Hive store, where they will be called for and distributed.

A branch of the Epworth League was organized at the M. E. Church Tuesday night, with the following officers: President, the Rev. John Wilson; vice presidents, Miss May Bowman, Miss Mary Vincent, Harvey Smith, Mrs. John Wilson, secretary, Miss Mattie Mong; treasurer, Miss Carrie Krear. The objects and methods of this organization will be fully explained later.

Mr. T. C. Hopper of Philadelphia, who is now out on a tour of inspection, reached Massillon Saturday. Mr. Hopper is the general manager of a chain of a score or more gas plants of which the establishment here is one. He has also been the president of the American Meter Company, the oldest institution of that kind in the country. He is accompanied by his son, William H. Hopper.

Governor Foraker will lay the corner stone of the Morgan gymnasium, Mt. Union college on Thursday, July 24, at 2 p. m. Addresses will will be made by him, Messrs. Lewis Miller, of Akron, and T. R. Morgan, Sr. The governor will also be present at the commencement exercises and the conferring of degrees on the forenoon of the same day, and at the president's reception in the evening.—Alliance Review.

Now why didn't somebody think of this before? The Sussex, (N. Y.) Agricultural Society has offered a hundred dollar premium for the "best and fastest walking team of horses to be driven in farm harness to farm wagons." A trotting, pacing or running horse is of but little value to a farmer. In doing all kinds of farm work and hauling his horses walk, and a fast-walking as compared with a slow-walking team would save him hundreds of dollars annually. Let us have premiums for the fastest walking horses at all our fairs.—Medina Gazette.

The big English locomotive which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company imported to this country to test, and which they have found equal to the American engines, was run into the Pennsylvania yard in Jersey City on Wednesday by a drill engine, and badly damaged. She was sent to Philadelphia on Thursday. The Englishman who was imported with the engine to show the American engineers how the big machine could make time lays the poor showing of the locomotive to the heavy trains it has been required to pull here. He says pulling the coaches used in this country is like pulling houses.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. E. B. Bayliss, of Cleveland, is in the city.

Bert Miller returned Saturday night from Dallas, Texas.

Miss Adler of Canton is visiting the Misses Huber, Green street.

Master Harry Loew is spending his vacation with Akron friends.

Miss Lyda Bayliss, of Cleveland, is the guest of Miss Harriet Russell, Prospect street.

Mrs. Matie Dorey, of Chicago, is a guest of Miss Charlotte Stelling, 100 North Hill street.

Mrs. G. P. English and son, of Chicago, are guests of Mrs. Jehiel Clark, East Main street.

Frank P. Sprenger reached home Monday after an absence in Europe of about eight months.

Mrs. Arthur Weire, of Crestline, daughter of Mrs. Fred. Loeffler, is visiting in the city.

Miss Kate Rocky, of Wooster, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Liebermann, North Mill street.

Mrs. I. S. Crooks will spend the next month or two with her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Winders, at Findlay.

The Misses Grace and Maud Schaffer, of Lima, are visiting Mrs. William H. Justus, East Main street.

George Wells, formerly a young Massillonian, but now of Delaware, O., is spending a vacation in this city.

The Misses Alice and Addie Von Kanel, of Bowling Green, O., are visiting at the residence of C. F. Von Kanel.

Mrs. O. J. Vogelgesang will spend a week or two at the residences of F. Vogelgesang and A. A. Moss, Canton.

Frank Eckert, formerly of this city, now of Cleveland, is visiting at the residence of Mr. Fred Ertle Mill street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Beazel and Miss Bessie Brinton, of Bellaire, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Williams, Main street.

Miss Sarah Folger of Toledo, arrived Tuesday, and will spend the summer at the residence of her father on Prospect street.

Mrs. Bloomingdale and son, of Lima, O., are visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Marks, on Tremont street.

Miss Faurot, of Lima, who for several weeks has been Miss Webb's guest, terminated her visit Saturday, going to Mansfield.

The Misses Molly and Carry Koehler, and Miss Clara Montague, are visiting at the residence of F. L. Ertle, 83 North Mill street.

Mrs. Chas. Slusser, with her children, of Buffalo, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Higginbotham, No. 164 West Main street.

The marriage of Horace Deweese, of this city, to Miss Lena Maurer, took place Thursday, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. John Wilson.

F. Pahlau, wife and child, of this city, sailed Wednesday from Baltimore on the North German Lloyd steamer "Rhine." They will be absent about a year.

Mr. F. H. Killinger is being congratulated over his accession to the dignities of grandfather to the little son of Mr and Mrs. Austin Lynch, of Canton.

Mr George Upham, of Buffalo, N. Y, is spending a weeks' vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Upham. He is one of the freight agents of the great Erie Railway.

Mr. W. B. Humberger and little daughter left Tuesday for Mt. Clemens, Mich., where Mr. Humberger hopes to benefit his health. He will be absent not less than two weeks.

Mrs. McCue and Miss McCue have gone to Green Springs, Seneca county. This is a highly commended and retired health resort, where Miss McCue hopes to give a greater impetus to her return, ing strength.

A quiet home wedding occurred at the residence of Henry Falor, on Richville avenue, on Monday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. O. Siffert, the bride being Miss M. E. Falor, and the groom, Mr. Curtis Heintzeman, until recently of Navarre.

Mr. J. D. Ellison, of Cincinnati, is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. H. Vincent, at the Hotel Conrad. Mr. Ellison is one of the principal stockholders in the Ohio State Journal Company, and is prominently identified with many other important business interests.

If all went well, Mr. John V. R. Skinner was married at the German noontide Thursday, to Miss Lina Dieterich, at the bride's home in Heidelberg, after the fashion that prevails in the Fatherland. Miss Dieterich is best known in Massillon as the guest of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kuehler. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have engaged passage on the "Celtic" which sails from Liverpool on the 31st and pending that time, will visit Paris and other continental cities.

IN STONE AND WOOD.

A New House to be Erected on Main Street.

The contract to build the new Charles M. Russell residence on the corner of Main and Prospect streets, was awarded this morning to H. C. Baer, the stone work being sub-let to John Meinhart. Work will be commenced next week.

It has been expected that in this home would be embodied the ideas gleaned by the builders in every quarter of the globe, and those who have been privileged to see the plans realize this to be true. The architect, Preston of Boston, who has already a local monument in the Steese mansion, has been seconded in his efforts with many a suggestion, so that not a feature will enter into the construction that does not have its purpose.

A combination wall is contemplated, the lower story being of stone, and the upper of wood, the style being one peculiar to Preston, with an inclination toward the French Renaissance. A round tower rises from the southwest corner, and a stone *porte cochere* and several bow windows play important parts in the architect's scheme. A freize of white stone divides the two stories, and here and there bits of the sculptor's art will be effectively disposed.

The house will contain perhaps sixteen rooms, finished handsomely and provided with every possible convenience. It is impossible to forbear mentioning that the bath-room will be of extraordinary dimensions, with a large bath sunk below the floor—possibly a a reminiscence of Rome or the Orient.

The contractor does not expect to turn over the building within a year, at least.

THE GATE CITY,

ITS BEAUTIES, ITS PECULIARITIES AND ITS RUINS.

The River, the Plazas, the Stores and the Ancient Missions.

San Antonio, Tex., July 12, 1889.

San Antonio, the "Gate City of Mexico," contains fifty thousand inhabitants. It is beautiful and picturesque, owing partly to the river which winds in and out among the streets, and which serves two purposes, being both useful and ornamental. One of the most picturesque spots can be seen from the bridge at Goenther's mill. Some would not stop long at this point, but in this age of steam power it is a grand and beautiful sight to see that great moss covered wheel turned by water power furnished by the dam and falls at this point. The river banks are lined with banana and fig trees, Spanish daggers, and bright oleanders. A weeping willow here and there, drooping over the water's edge, completes the picture.

Banana trees bearing great branches of fruit are to be seen all over the city: an especially large one is directly in front of the First National bank. The streets are very narrow. The walks are only wide enough for two persons to pass each other. This occurs where there are old adobe buildings, which are of such solid masonry that time, apparently, has no effect on them. It is no easy matter to improve them, as nothing short of dynamite will demolish them.

One of the features we had to find in cities farther north is the plaza. There are three in this city—Main, Alamo and Military. The Mexican cathedral fronts on the Main Plaza. The rear portion is all that is left of the old church, from the tower of which the Mexican generals displayed their flags during the Texas Revolution.

On Sunday morning we saw the interior; the decorations, especially about the altar, are beautiful. The Mexicans all worship here. We stopped to study the faces of these men, who in their modern architecture, bring to bear memories of their former magnificent structures.

The Alamo Plaza takes its name from the oldest mission, which still remains an historic monument in the heart of the city. It is on this Plaza, (which, by the way, the workingmen are busy paving with mesquite blocks) the Mexicans gather early in the afternoon with wagons, carts and stands, to arrange their produce for the market in the evening. Many fine buildings face this Plaza, among them the new Federal building costing $250,000, constructed of rock, quarried near the city. On the Military Plaza each fine evening may be seen the Mexicans in groups or seated at tables arranged at right angles. The senor in his beaded "sombrero", enjoying his cigarette. The senoras and senoritas serving all the Mexican dishes which they only know how to prepare to perfection. Through our genial guide and interpreter, Mr. E. F. Fraizer, of St. Louis we were served with excellent choclate (chocoletta), "pan dulce" (pon dool cee), "chile con carne", (chee le con car-na), with frijoles (free ho lees), and "tamales".

On our way home we spent a half hour in a Chinese curiosity shop presided over over by the conventional "John."

San Pedro Springs must not be forgotten. There is much that is beautiful: the grotto, surrounded by fountains and tropical plants, and whose inner walls are covered with names of visitors, the museum and rustic bridges. The average boy would be delighted at the hundreds of fish, that can be seen at the moss covered bottom of the stream, as ready as when they come to the surface for crumbs. The water is perfectly clear.

Another interesting store is that of the "Mexican Art." The senora graciously exhibited her wares to our curious and admiring party. It is impossible to describe the assortment of Aztec pottery, wax figures, horn goods, jewelry and shells, displayed on shelves and counters. Loth to leave, we consoled ourselves with a Mexican water jar, and moved on.

Every visitor to San Antonio goes to Government Hill—military headquarters for department of Texas. It is the highest point in the city. The tower, which occupies a central place, commands a view of the surrounding country for a distance of ten miles. Surrounding the drill and parade grounds are macadamized drives and stone walks. Outside of these are the necessary buildings, soldiers' quarters, and beautiful residences, occupied by the general officers.

The most important points of interest about San Antonio are the missions: the "Alamo," in the city, is the oldest; also the scene of the massacre, March 6, 1836. Three miles from here is the "Mission Concepcion." The quaint chapel, the baptismal room, and monasteries, all give evidence of solid masonry, as they have stood against the ravages of time for nearly two centuries. All the statues are gone, the carvings about the entrance to the chapel remain as they were. The interior has been whitewashed, and supplied with plain wooden benches, as services are held here occasionally, and modern worshippers cannot endure fatigue as did the monks of old.

On our way to the second mission, "San Jose," we were very much disappointed to find, on the bridge, a sign, "dangerous," the result of the recent heavy rains. We are told this mission exceeds the others in quaintness of architecture, and the carvings, which were executed by a celebrated artist, and sent here by the king of Spain. The third mission, "Capistrano," is a complete ruin. The architecture is similar in all the missions. The towers are square. Efforts are being made to preserve them as points of interest and relics of the past.

E. K. H.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers, who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl street, New York.

GENERAL SHOTT

Delivers the Golden Rule Platform to the Citizens of Ohio.

He was one of that queer and growing army of cranks. There was "crank" written all over him from his crown of white hair to the toes of his dusty boots. He walked straight up to a desk in The Independent office on Thursday, and said:

"I'm Gen. Aaron Shott. Read that."

And the reporter read:

Golden Rule Platform—For you all. I have been a good, honest farmer, ditcher, and rail mauler. For governor of the State of Ohio, United States of America, good, honest

Gen. Aaron Shott, Great

The general said that he came within twenty odd votes of beating Charley Foster for governor the last time he ran, and that he had assurances that Ohio was this year solid for Shott. After a few minutes of this sort of discourse, the general ceased to be interesting, and with a cheerful "good morning" he ambled away to carry the Golden Rule Platform into strange lands.

To prevent cholera infantum, use Rinehart's Blackberry Syrup; no opium, safe. 25c.

Economy in Dover.

The Canal Dover Reporter says they had trouble in letting the stone contract for their new school building. The contractor took the work for $2,[illegible] but failed to appear. John Meinhart of Massillon was the next lowest, having offered to do it for $2,[illegible]. He, however, failed to fill his contract in the specified time, and the third man [illegible] stepped in and [illegible] To settle the [illegible] the last man the [illegible] Meinhart [illegible]

M. P.—A New Principle.

A great [illegible] true way to [illegible] the [illegible] bowels [illegible] Miles' Pills, the [illegible] Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Prof. Wm. R. [illegible] University [illegible] that [illegible] this country [illegible] that by an [illegible] consumption [illegible] consequence [illegible] Warner's Safe Cure [illegible] danger. [illegible] chronic [illegible] very serious matter.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"**Castoria** is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.



THE MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

New York, July 18.

Money closed at 2½ per cent., the lowest rate, highest, 3 per cent.

Exchange closed steady; posted rates, $4.85@4.88; actual rates, $4.86@4.86¾ for sixty-day bills and $4.87¾@4.88 for demand.

Government bonds closed steady. Currency 6s, [illegible] 4s coupon, 128¾ bid; 4½s do, [illegible]

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union [illegible]; do sinking funds, [illegible]; Centrals, [illegible]

Pittsburg Markets.

Pittsburg, July 18.

BUTTER Creamery, fancy brands of Elgin, 18@19c; Ohio [illegible] 15@18c; dairy [illegible] 15; [illegible] fancy rolls, 12; [illegible] common, 7@9c.

EGGS Fresh, 15@16c per dozen [illegible] candled, [illegible] 13c in barrels.

POTATOES Home stock, [illegible] in barrels, $1.75; on track, [illegible]

POULTRY Old chickens, [illegible] spring chickens, 40@50c [illegible] ducks, [illegible] dressed chickens, [illegible] ducks, [illegible] geese, [illegible]

CHEESE New Ohio full cream, [illegible] New York, [illegible] Swiss, [illegible] Wisconsin do, [illegible] Wisconsin limburger, [illegible]

VEGETABLES, ETC. Florida stock cabbage, large crate, $1.75@2.00, small crate, $1.00@1.25; cucumbers, per dozen, [illegible]; peas, per box, $1.00@1.25; beans, $1.50; tomatoes, [illegible] boxes, [illegible] onions, Bermudas, $1.25 per box; radishes, 25@30c per dozen.

FLOUR Fancy winter patent, $5.75@6.00; spring patent, $6.00@6.25; fancy straight winter, $5.00@5.25; clear winter, $4.75@5.00; XXX bakers', $4.50@4.75; extra family, $4.00@4.25; family, $3.75@4.00; extra, $3.50@3.75; rye flour, $3.50@3.75.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 97@98c; No. 2 red, 93@94c; No. 3 red, [illegible]

OATS No. 2 white, 31@32c; extra, No. 3 white, 32@33c; No. 3 white, 30@31c; mixed, ungraded, 27@30c, according to quality.

HAY Timothy, choice, $14.00@14.50 per ton; No. 1, $13.00@13.50; No. 2, $10.00@11.50; No. 1 feeding, $7.00@7.50; No. 3, packing, $6.00@6.50, loose on the wagon, $15.00@17.00.

East Liberty Cattle Market.

East Liberty, Pa., July 18.

CATTLE Receipts, [illegible] head; shipments, 380 head; market very slow; prime, $[illegible]@4.10; fair to good, $[illegible]; common, [illegible]

HOGS Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market firm on [illegible] and dull on heavy; light Yorkers, $4.50@4.60; medium and light Philadelphias, $4.60@4.70; heavies, $4.40@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, [illegible]; market [illegible]; prime, $4.75@4.80; fair [illegible]; common, $3.50@[illegible]

The Massillon Market.

Farmers are receiving the following prices to day, July 18

Wheat, per bu	
Oats " "	
Corn " "	
Potatoes per bu	
Butter per lb	
Eggs per doz	

Remarkable Nerve.

The early history of America is full of instances of men having great nerve. But we are rapidly becoming the most nervous people on earth. The recent increase of insanity, epileptic fits, headache, backache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervousness, dyspepsia, fluttering of the heart, etc., points to an early decay of the race, unless the tendency is checked. Nothing will cure these diseases like Dr. Miles' Nervine, warranted to contain neither opium or morphine. Sample bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Don't fail to try it.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The World-Renowned German Oculist, Aurist and Optician,

DR. MORITZ SALM



FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL OF THE

Germania Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary

WILL BE AT

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, O

Aug. 10th.

AND RETURN [illegible] THE SAME DATE EACH MONTH.

This [illegible] from Berlin positive [illegible] Ear, Nose, Throat [illegible] He has cured [illegible] Deafness, Catarrh [illegible] than any living physician.

Chronic Diseases of the Eye, such as Granulated Lids, [illegible] the Lids of [illegible] [illegible]

Larynx [illegible]

Nose.—Dr. Salm has paid particular attention to diseases of this organ. He positively cures the worst cases of ***CATARRH,*** even if the bones have partly been eaten up, removes polypus by his new method, without pain; restores the sense of smell and taste, and removes fetid odor as a result of catarrh in one setting.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs are cured, and more astonishingly good results have been obtained by Dr. Salm than by any other physician in the world. He will remove Tonsils without pain and loss of blood. Will cure your ulcerated [illegible] granulated sore throat, restore your [illegible] cracked voice as good as ever; guarantee [illegible] to cure Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, [illegible] and Chronic Coughs. Dr. Salm has on record books cases of Consumption which [illegible] to him with one lung or parts of one gone [illegible] by his treatment healed up the [illegible] in their lungs, and the patients now but [illegible] to outlive any one with two lungs.

Go and see Dr. Salm at his visit. Consultation and examination FREE. Address all communications to DR. MORITZ SALM, Columbus, Ohio.

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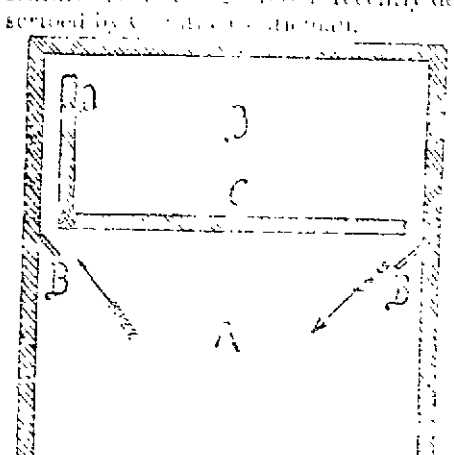
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FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE VARIOUS INTERESTS OF THE FARM.

A Plan for Cold Storage That Changes the Damp, Still Air of the Old Style Room to a Dry and Circulating Atmosphere

The [illegible] point in most plans for [illegible] buildings is placing the metal ice floor in direct contact with the air of the storage room, causing condensation, drip and a damp room. In the cut here given are shown the essential features of a storage room recently described by [illegible].



SECTIONAL VIEW OF A STORAGE ROOM.

The [illegible] is to prevent condensation [illegible] completely [illegible] above, so that we may [illegible] warm, moist and foul air away [illegible] the storage room and [illegible] a large body of ice, which will [illegible] moisture, contract [illegible] air and permit the heavy [illegible] down into a [illegible] will displace [illegible] a quantity of moist [illegible] before [illegible] constant current of [illegible] pick up any moisture [illegible] the [illegible].

The [illegible] chamber [illegible] built [illegible] most [illegible] the [illegible] well as at the [illegible] joist with [illegible] with zinc, lay [illegible] to end [illegible] foot or [illegible] to the wall at either [illegible] to one [illegible] in ten feet to secure [illegible].

On this [illegible] place strips two or three inches high [illegible] over the joist; put cross strips between these strips to form pockets of dead air. On this lay another tight floor; on the more elevated edge or side of the floor erect a double wall (D) (with confined air between) to within one or two feet of the ceiling of the building, and extending from end to end of building. Cover the floor and a few inches of the walls around it with a well soldered tin floor, and immediately paint it.

At the lower edge of the floor, where the cold air tumbles off, place eave spouting to carry drainage to a conducting pipe which may pass through the wall to the outside of building and terminate near the bottom of some vessel that will bring the overflow of water above the end of pipe, and thus form an air trap. At either side of storage room hinge boards (B B) wide enough to close up the inlet and outlet of air. The ingress of cold air can thus be adjusted to hold the temperature of the room at any desired degree.

Treatment of Lambs.

Sprinkle a little salt on the lamb so the mother will be induced to lick it. To make a ewe take another lamb after she has lost her own, tie the skin of the latter on the "adopted" youngster. If at any time the lamb is weak and sickly give it half a spoonful of hog's lard. Repeat the dose in half an hour if no better, as this cuts all phlegm, makes breathing more easy and gives strength and tone to the system. But of all things there is nothing like sunshine for young lambs, as this gives them more strength and growth than anything else. Should they get chilled at any time give them some rum with a little asafetida dissolved in it. Manure should not be allowed to accumulate in the barn, as the gases arising from it are very unhealthful. It is one of the most prolific causes of bad outcome with pregnant ewes, failure of milk, disowning of lambs, shedding of wool and perhaps death. We would say, in conclusion, that there are but three short periods each year that sheep require any extra attention—that is, breeding season, lambing time and weaning time.

Remedy for Cut Worms.

Some farmers protect cabbage plants from the ravages of cut worms by winding a piece of paper or [illegible] or a bit of burdock leaf around the plants when set. The cut worms work on the surface of the soil or directly beneath it, and when they come to the article which envelops the plant, will go in search of something more palatable. We have always succeeded in keeping them away by using a small quantity of saltpeter water around each plant. An ounce of saltpeter dissolved in a [illegible] of hot water is sufficient to impregnate two gallons of water. A gill of this solution poured around each hill an inch or so from the plant is sufficient, or has always proved so with us. It is an inexpensive remedy and easily applied.—American Cultivator.

The Sorrel Horse.

Western Stockmen claims that there is no color on the horse which is so insensible to heat as the sorrel. There is seldom any coat so silky or responds so quickly to good grooming as the sorrel. But more important still, there is seldom any horse with such sound feet and limbs, or possessing the endurance of the sorrel.

Successive plantings of garden vegetables should be made so as to have a lengthened supply throughout the season. With sweet corn and peas this is especially necessary.

BUTTERFLIES AND CATERPILLARS.

A New Jersey Entomologist Tells How to Circumvent the Pests.

The white cabbage butterfly may be seen hovering about cabbage fields on sunshiny days from May to October. It was introduced from Europe, and has now become general over all the states east of the Mississippi. The eggs are laid on the under side of the leaves, and in from five to eight days hatch a little green caterpillar a quarter of an inch in length. [illegible] caterpillar begins at once to eat [illegible] of the leaf, but [illegible] through and generally [illegible] the upper side of the leaves [illegible] at the head of the cabbage [illegible] does the most mischief. When full grown it is about an inch and a quarter in length, and on account of its likeness to the color of the [illegible] is somewhat difficult to find. In the state of New Jersey, says Mr. George D. Hulst, entomologist of the New Jersey station, from whose essay on the subject much of the information here given is derived, there are three, and sometimes four, broods a year.

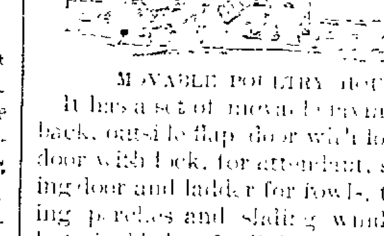
The caterpillar of the cabbage butterfly is easily destroyed if the remedy is applied at once. Among the ones proper to be used is hot water from a fine spray nozzle, [illegible] at a temperature not below 140 or above 160 degrees. Also kerosene emulsion, compounded at the rate of one [illegible] part emulsion to nine or even twelve parts of water. A [illegible] remedy, recommended as safe and [illegible] effective, is pyrethrum, or Persian insect powder. [illegible] of this one part of the powder to six or twelve parts of plaster, or fifteen to twenty of lime, should be dusted on the plants, and will kill all the caterpillars [illegible]. The powder may also be diluted with water, one tablespoonful to six quarts, and applied with a sprinkler. Pyrethrum and the emulsion are not effective [illegible] [illegible] are recommended as [illegible] insecticides for these insects.

The cabbage plusia differs decidedly from the cabbage butterfly. It belongs to the [illegible] and is a night flyer, and it [illegible] is seldom seen and does the parent of a destructive caterpillar. Superficially the caterpillar somewhat resembles that of the cabbage butterfly, but on examination is seen to be quite different. While of nearly the same color, it is larger and [illegible], and increases in size towards the hinder part. It has only six pairs of legs instead of eight pairs. It, therefore, in crawling has a looping motion, after the manner of the measuring worms, and is almost entirely without hair. The insect is three brooded in New Jersey. These caterpillars are more tenacious of life than those of the cabbage butterfly, but the remedies are the same.

Caterpillars of other moths have been found to injure cabbage by eating the leaves, but in most instances will eat doing material injury. In all cases where they live outside on the leaves they can be destroyed by the remedies given.

A Poultry House on Wheels.

Those who have tried movable poultry houses regard them as very desirable arrangements. Southern Cultivator calls attention to the one shown in our cut. As will be seen this house is mounted on wheels, with a floor raised high enough above ground to form a dry run.



MOVABLE POULTRY HOUSE.

It has a set of movable laying nests at back, outside flap door with lock, large door with lock, for attendant, small sliding door and ladder for fowls, two shifting perches and sliding window. The benefit birds of all descriptions derive from change of place, not only arises from the good every animal as well as man derives from changes of scene, but by being preserved from the exhalations emitted by excrementitious matter and decaying food.

Preserving Fence Posts.

Waldo F. Brown suggests in Farmer's Review that the end posts, which must bear the strain of stretching the wires, be set with concrete. It will take but a few cent's worth of cement to a post, and will make it perfectly firm at the bottom, and also more durable than if set in the clay. It is almost impossible to set posts firm enough so that they will not yield to the strain when the land is wet and soft, but by digging a hole fifteen inches square and pounding it full of coarse cement grout around the post it will give base enough to the post to keep it in place.

Farm Notes.

Lime is a good disinfectant. It is especially valuable to place in cellars where vegetables have been stored, especially such as have been put in wet or show signs of decay.

Horse Notes.

Professor Wallace does not pretend to say whether it is the case that the darker colored horses are harder than those of a lighter shade, or the preference for dark varieties is merely a matter of taste or fashion. But one thing he does know, and that is in looking through a modern show yard the fact is most apparent that white feet and legs are greatly on the increase among the best Clydesdales within recent years. It is well known that white hoofs are not so hard and durable as black hoofs. In farm work the difference would not be perceptible, but unquestionably for constant road work on stone pavements the difference must be marked indeed.

Judicious feeding, pure air and regular work are all that are necessary to keep horses in "condition," and there is no occasion to dose them with medicine to keep them in health. It only becomes necessary on a departure from health. Many horses that are rightly managed go through life and neither require nor receive any medicine.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

JULY 11, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

CHECKERING.

In answer to [illegible] from all parts of the [illegible] South Match [illegible] will be published [illegible] Reed and Heffer.

Some of the [illegible] of America have [illegible] for the past four [illegible] so sparkling? The [illegible] "Checker Column," and [illegible] of the editors had the [illegible] paper credit for the [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] Express, writes [illegible] Reed match is the [illegible] news the checker [illegible] for several years. [illegible] going back to the [illegible] was played on the [illegible].

The C[illegible] confident of Reed's [illegible] the backers of Barker [illegible] restricted match [illegible] to $5,000 against [illegible] accommodated."

Mr. Levy [illegible] Chicago Checker Club [illegible] well, we think, make it good [illegible].

[illegible]

FROM [illegible] OPENING.

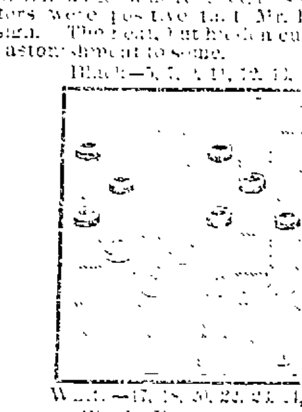
In [illegible] own judgment [illegible] was coaching him [illegible] playing 16-20, but [illegible] previous to this game [illegible] and the Barker brothers [illegible] game. Mr. Freeman [illegible] instead of 16-20 was played [illegible] won. Barker replied [illegible] cost me the match [illegible] did cost him the match [illegible]. The position is:

Black—[illegible] 4, 6, [illegible] 13, 16.
White—[illegible] 31, 32.
[illegible] to play.

8..11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1..5
21..20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]..21	a)30..25
6..10	[illegible]	[illegible] 15	[illegible] 7	
26..21	[illegible]	15..20	21..17	

(a) When [illegible] the spectators were positive that Mr. Barker would resign. The [illegible] will be quite an astonishment to some.

Black—5, 7, [illegible] 11, 12, 13, 15, 16.



White—17, 18, 20, 22, [illegible], 25, 32.

Black (Barker) to move.

15..19	5..9	15..19	21..22	10..19
24..8	[illegible]..3	28..15	28..15	6..2
7..10	12..16	[illegible]..3	[illegible]..23	19..23
20..11	25..28	22..18	7..2	Barker
9..14	10..15	[illegible]..23	16..31	Resigns
18..9	11..7	15..19	10..6	

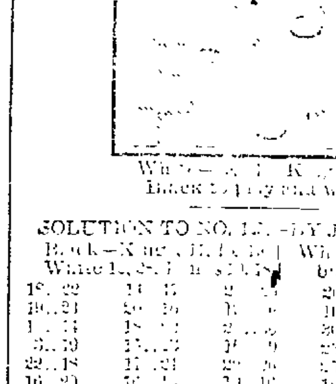
[illegible]

The [illegible] only known [illegible] Glasgow [illegible] position was [illegible]

W[illegible] [illegible] 32.

19..24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11..18
17..1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16..11
9..8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15..19
22..15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Drawn
11..19	[illegible]	[illegible]	12..9	
32..15	[illegible]	[illegible]	23..16	

POSITION NO. [illegible] ZACH BROGAN, [illegible] KANSAS.



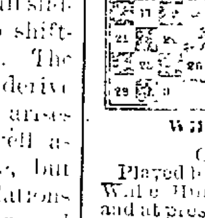
White [illegible] King [illegible]
Black to play and win.

SOLUTION TO NO. 1[illegible]—BY J. T. DENVIR.

Black—Kings [illegible] White to move and White [illegible] [illegible] to draw.

18..22	[illegible]	[illegible]	26..19	28..24
10..21	[illegible]	[illegible]	16..23	22..26
1..[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20..15	21..17
5..19	[illegible]	[illegible]	23..18	26..23
22..18	[illegible]	[illegible]	15..21	17..14
16..20	[illegible]	[illegible]	18..22	23..27

BLACK.



WHITE.

REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of [illegible] the Black Men occupy the squares numbered [illegible] to 12, the White Men [illegible] 21 to 32. Put the [illegible] board, [illegible] play [illegible] one of the games [illegible] and then you [illegible] in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. Try it! Blacks always move first.

GAME NO. 1[illegible]—"ALMA."

Played between L. M. Stearns and his pupil, Willie Hunt, who is but sixteen years of age, and at present plays a strong game:

11..15	[illegible]..11	15..24	8..11	10..26
23..19	17..13	[illegible]..20	16..7	31..22
8..11	9..14	8..15	2..11	14..17
22..17	24..20	30..26	26..23(a	21..14
3..8	[illegible]	[illegible]..8	11..16	6..9
26..23	28..19	10..16	32..28(b	13..6
11..16	11..15	12..19	1..18	Stearns
25..22	20..11	23..16	22..15	won.

(a) This move is, according to Baker and Reed's "Alma," a losing one; it is variation 193 of the book.

(b) Mr. Stearns says this loses, and that 22-17 [illegible] to a draw. What, critics, does it correct the Alma book?

GAME NO. 1[illegible]—"BRISTOL."

BY MR. W. C. BELDEN.

11..16	28..19	10..17	18..9	2..6
23..18	[illegible]..8	21..11	27..31	30..26
16..20	11..23	1..5	9..5	26..31
[illegible]..19	8..11	16..12(a	31..27	25..22
9..14	27..3	12..24	5..1	31..27
18..9	27..15	15..22	27..23(1	22..18
5..14	11..16	18..23	1..10	27..24
22..17	12..19	[illegible]..18	7..14	18..14
8..11	21..16	24..7	25..22	24..1[illegible]
25..22	15..19	31..24	14..17(b	11..[illegible]
11..15	22..17	20..27	22..28	Drawn
29..25	14..18	11..9	1[illegible]..26	
15..24	17..14	5..14	25..19	

Variation 1.

27..31	7..14	31..27	27..4	Drawn
1..10	13..9	9..5	15..22	

(a) Corrects game No. 141.
(b) 25-18, 22-18, 14-17, 1[illegible]. Drawn.

GAME NO. 16[illegible]—"SWITCHER."

BY MR. O'MEARA.

11..15	16..12	[illegible]15..24	22..3	1..6
24..17	[illegible]..17	28..11	[illegible]	2[illegible]..[illegible]
8..11	15..18	[illegible]..8	[illegible]	6..[illegible]
25..22	2[illegible]..19	3[illegible]..[illegible]	2[illegible]..1[illegible]	2[illegible]..[illegible]
9..13	1[illegible]..22	8..11	12..11	27..[illegible]
17..14	27..23	27..23	2[illegible]..5	1[illegible]..[illegible]
10..17	[illegible]..6	10..15	19..1	31..[illegible]
21..11	24..21	1[illegible]..19	25..[illegible]	Schaefer [illegible]
6..10	11..15	6..15	21..2[illegible](1	[illegible]
22..17	22..18	[illegible]..11	30..[illegible]	Wr[illegible]

Variation 1.

1..6(a b) 6	10..2	2[illegible]..[illegible]	27..31	31..2[illegible]
30..25	21..17	2[illegible]..21	13..9	9..[illegible]

Variation 2.

3..8	21..27	1[illegible]..18	5..11	W. wins
22..17	18..15	11..9		W. wins

(a) The checker editor of the New York World claims this 1-6 move will draw but gives no play.

(b) 1[illegible]-1[illegible], 11-7, 3-10, 2[illegible]-17 W. wins, or if 24-27, 22-17 W. wins.

GAME NO. 167—"FIFE."

Played in the [illegible] tourney between Messrs. R. Martins and J. Ferrie.

11..15	3..8	16..20	26..10	24..2[illegible]
23..19	22..17	7..3	1..6	9..1[illegible]
9..11	11..16	30..25	12..16	28..2[illegible]
22..17	27..23	17..14	6..10	21..17
5..9	5..9	27..22	30..26	12..28
26..23	32..27	27..22	5..9	14..16
8..11	7..11	11..16	26..23	28..21
17..13	30..26	20..11	5..1	17..14
1..5	9..14	8..15	23..19	2..7
25..22	24..20	11..10	1..5	13..[illegible]
14..18	15..24	15..19	15..20	2..17
23..11	28..19	10..1	5..9	9..12
9..25	14..18	16..26	20..21	17..2[illegible]
29..22	23..7	13..9	10..14	Drawn

The Two Kinds of Death.

The Medical News has an article upon resuscitation after death which, if extensively read by the laity, is sure to occasion doubt and anxiety in the minds of many persons. After showing that two kinds of death—somatic and cellular—take place before life has completely faded from the body to be recalled, the article points out the importance of physicians properly distinguishing between the two and renewing or abandoning their efforts at resuscitation as circumstances direct. Somatic death may be briefly described as the failure of the main organs of the body, the brain, heart and lungs, to perform their functions, while cellular death is where the cells or tissues of the body die. Both may occur at the same time, but, the writer urges, the former may take place without the latter, and often does, and in all such cases there is a chance of resuscitating the dead person until cellular death supervenes.

Authentic instances of such resuscitation are given—among others, the case of a man whose body remained at the bottom of a shallow stream for fully half an hour before it was taken out. He was resuscitated after several hours of unremitting labor. But a more remarkable case was that vouched for by Professor Armor. A friend of his died from Indian hemp poisoning. The physician racked his brain for more than an hour for some means of restoring his friend to life while he lay dead in his presence, and at length called to his aid a sturdy negro. They worked manfully for four hours. During all that time there was not the slightest sign of life, but at its expiration a slight movement of the lips was detected, and the stethoscope disclosed "an occasional light, muffled sound over the heart." Their efforts were doubled, with the result that respiration and circulation were very slowly re-established and consciousness returned after many hours. The man lived for many years afterward—indeed, up to a few years ago, and was a prominent New England banker.—New Orleans Picayune.



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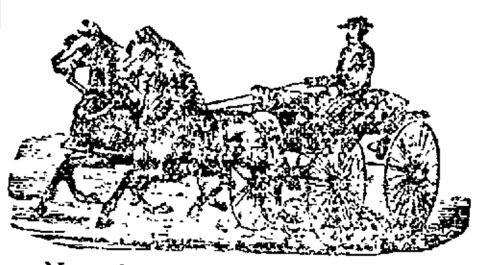
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PICTURES OF AMERICAN ABORIGINES THAT WILL BE INTERESTING.

Walter Wellman Makes a Requisition on a Washington Photograph Gallery, and the Result Is Here Offered the Reader. Some Out of the Way Information.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It is a singular fact that in Bell's great national photograph gallery in this city, where the famous beauties and famous men of the last quarter century have sat before the



RED CLOUD.

camera, the "finest" negative ever taken was that of an American Indian. Among presidents, senators, orators, supreme court judges and foreign ministers the face and head of Red Cloud stand forth conspicuous as the most interesting and artistic study. Old Red Cloud is now at his home in Dakota, almost beyond the frontiers of civilization, trying his best to get from the government a good and reasonable price for the lands of his people, but his photograph, standing in the show window of Bell's shop, is one of the best known pictures in the national capital.

Occasionally Red Cloud comes down here to see the "great father," but he no longer wears the picturesque dress in which we see him in this picture. Now he wears a full suit of "store" clothes, as do all of the Indians who come here. In fact, this photograph gallery contains good evidence of the evolution of civilization among our Indian tribes. Chief Operator Dodge has framed a set of photographs which show at a glance the rapid progress made by Indian chieftains in the acquirement of European dress and customs.

The first stage is represented by such noble and picturesque heads as those of Red Cloud, Lean Wolf and Rushing Eagle. A few years ago all the Indians who came to Washington on business with the government wore in traveling common blankets, skin leggings, moccasins and shirts. Their "full dress" of war bonnets, head feathers, etc., they



LEAN WOLF.

brought along tied up with thongs, to be donned on all state or ceremonial occasions, such as a visit to the White House, the office of the secretary of the interior, or the photographer's.

The second stage is shown in such faces as that of Little Beaver, who had donned the white man's waistcoat, laundried shirt, trousers, collar and necktie, but who was unwilling to give up his blanket, his single head feather, the fantastic adornment of the two long braids and his raven hair.

The third stage is represented by courtly old Medicine Bull, a Lower Brule Sioux,



MEDICINE BULL.

who gave up everything but his blanket and moccasins. He took on the overcoat, the collar and even the light walking stick of his white friend, but no entreaty could prevail on him to abandon the soft and easy footdress which he had worn all his life for the stiff boots or shoes of civilization. Medicine Bull is very proud of his photograph taken in his combination costume, and has already ordered four dozen prints from the negative to distribute among his friends at Lower Brule. His son, a teacher at Hampton college, and a very bright young man, is also proud of the picture and orders a new supply of prints two or three times a year.

The fourth stage of evolution, complete European dress, is well shown by the photographs of American Horse and Standing Bear, and of grim old Standing Cloud. This veteran warrior was so fond of the product of the photographer's art that he used to spend hours at a time in Bell's gallery, gazing with undisguised admiration at the thousands of pictures on the walls and watching with great interest the "sitting" in the operating room. He was particularly fond of the photographs of Indian chiefs, and, knowing the location of the large drawer in which they are kept, used to come in day after day, bringing along one or another of his Indian friends to pass a pleasant hour looking the pictures over.

As a rule, the Indian in a photograph gallery refuses to display any curiosity or interest. He is not willing to have it appear that he is a tyro in the art, but tries hard to assume an air of indifference born of long experience. Standing Cloud is the single exception to this rule known to the traditions of Bell's gallery, wherein several hundred Indians have been photographed. Inquisitiveness shines out in the old fellow's face as a predominating characteristic, and one is not surprised to hear that while his companions were sitting grimly in a corner of the gallery smoking their long pipes and occasionally grunting out some half expressed comment, Standing Cloud was moving about inspecting everything and asking the interpreter no end of questions. Notwithstanding his great curiosity, however, nothing could induce him to go into the "dark room." That odorous place he evidently regarded as the seat of a black and uncanny art, and nothing would he have to do with it.

Red Cloud and his picturesque brethren do not have to pay for the photographs which they get in Washington. Mr. Bell makes each of his Indian subjects a present of a dozen cabinets, as he can well afford to do, since there is a very good sale for these photographs, particularly in Europe. England alone buys thousands every year, and now orders are beginning to come in from Paris. Perhaps the Buffalo Bill rage in the French capital may have something to do with this.



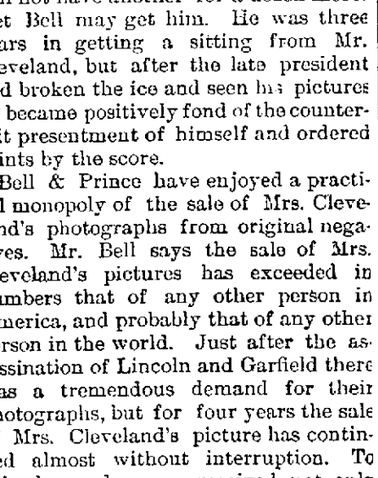
RUSHING EAGLE.

One of the perquisites of fame is free photography. Presidents, judges, senators, congressmen, get their pictures without price. Bell, Prince, Jarvis and other leading photographers here are constantly sending out invitations to public men to come for a sitting. As a rule the subjects yield readily, but occasionally an obstinate man resists a dozen solicitations. Just now Mr. Bell is trying to get Postmaster General Wanamaker before the camera. Wanamaker has had but one photograph taken of himself in a dozen years, and says he will not have another for a dozen more. Yet Bell may get him. He was three years in getting a sitting from Mr. Cleveland, but after the late president had broken the ice and seen his pictures he became positively fond of the counterfeit presentment of himself and ordered prints by the score.

Bell & Prince have enjoyed a practical monopoly of the sale of Mrs. Cleveland's photographs from original negatives. Mr. Bell says the sale of Mrs. Cleveland's pictures has exceeded in numbers that of any other person in America, and probably that of any other person in the world. Just after the assassination of Lincoln and Garfield there was a tremendous demand for their photographs, but for four years the sale of Mrs. Cleveland's picture has continued almost without interruption. To this day orders are received not only from all parts of the United States, but from Canada, Europe and even South America. No one is competent to estimate the number sold, but it must run up into the millions.

"I firmly believe," says Mr. Bell, "one photograph of Mrs. Cleveland has been sold for every family in the United States."

Since her marriage Mrs. Cleveland has probably had a greater number of sittings than any other woman in America, possibly excepting a few actresses. Bell has had from her twenty-seven sittings, and Prince about twenty. In nearly every case of a new sitting it was made at the urgent request of Mr. Cleveland or of friends who desired to have her picture in a certain costume or position. Mrs. Cleveland was very good natured about it, and, while not at all afflicted with vanity, was willing to sit as often as she could by so doing give pleasure to her husband, her friends or the public.



LITTLE BEAVER.

Washington photographers say the sale of Mrs. Cleveland's photograph continues at a larger volume than Mrs. Harrison's, while there is very little demand for Mr. Cleveland. Chief Justice Fuller's photograph is now selling next to Mrs. Cleveland's, and is one of the most popular pictures ever made at the gallery, though still, of course, Cleveland, Logan, Sheridan and Grant in aggregate outpat. The chief justice's many admirers may be glad to know that in the opinion of Operator Dodge, whose opinion surely is worth something, Mr. Fuller's face is, after Red Cloud's, the finest one from an artistic standpoint in the gallery. "It is not only a fine face," says Mr. Dodge, "it is really a beautiful face. I like to have sittings from the chief justice. He is affable, jocular and withal so admirable a subject. And such an interesting subject!"



TWO MOONS. AMERICAN HORSE.

The supreme justices are all photographed in their gowns. Usually they come to the gallery in carriages, bringing their gowns with them, but shortly before his death Chief Justice Waite surprised everybody by walking in with his black gown rolled under his arm, a feat which his even more Democratic successor has imitated.

Almost without exception the faces displayed in this national gallery are the faces of living men, and of men who are prominently before the public eye. It is strange how completely the famous man of one day is forgotten the next. The faces of Logan, Arthur, Grant, Sheridan, Garfield and Hayes have disappeared from view. All the great statesmen of the rebellion and reconstruction era are without places on these long walls. The public, particularly the picture buying public, is notoriously fickle, and the photograph dealer finds no profit in displaying the countenances of fallen stars and of suns that have set.

As men disappear, even though gradually, from public notoriety, their photographs are removed to the rear of the store. The back walls represent many disappointed ambitions, many blasted careers. New men are continually coming forward to take the place of honor in the show window next the street. Yet, as Mr. Bell well remarks, one can never tell when it will be necessary to take some face down from the rear wall and place it at the very front. An instance of this is found in the case of President Harrison. Two years ago he was on the back wall. He had been defeated in his contest for re-election to the senate, had retired from public sta-



STANDING CLOUD.

tion to his law office. He was looked upon, from the photographer's point of view, as a "back member." And yet, with one turn of the wheel of political fortune, he "bobbed up serenely from below," and all the world wanted his portrait.

WALTER WELLMAN.

A Remarkable New Hybrid Rose.

The agricultural editor of The World writes as follows about a rose seen recently at the experiment grounds of The Rural New Yorker: It is one of the hybrids resulting from a cross between Rosa Rugosa, a single rose of five pink petals, well known to everybody, and Harrison's yellow, a semi-double sort equally familiar. The flower of the new hybrid is almost identical in color and fragrance with that of Gen. Jacqueminot. It is of medium size and quite double. The bush is entirely hardy, with leaflets larger in size than the mother plant, Rugosa, and of texture somewhat similar. It is also a perpetual and prolific bloomer. The specimen seen, a bush about four feet high, had on it at one time by actual count over one hundred and fifty buds. This rose is not only remarkable as the result of a highly interesting experiment, but because it promises to be of great practical value, filling as it does the popular demand for a hardy, perpetual and prolific bloomer of roses attractive in color and odor.

His Reason for It.

Will—Harry doesn't seem very cordial today; did you notice how coldly he spoke to us as he passed? I wonder what's the matter?

Bill—Don't you see he's wearing his silk hat for the first time?—Time.

She Had Him There.

Mr. Hobbs—I see that a Newport, Pa., farmer has a hairless calf on exhibition. What a remarkable freak that is.

Mrs. Hobbs—Remarkable! Why, you're bald headed yourself, John.—Minneapolis Tribune.

An Unlucky Title.

Jones—I'm writing a new book which I shall call "The Prince of Fools."

Brown—An autobiography, I presume.—Omaha World.

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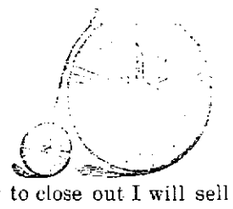


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I desire to say that all those in need of Furnitur of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to
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Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress
AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.
Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
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The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

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resulting from the Errors of Youth, Folly, Vice, Ignorance, &c., may be cured at home without full or exposure. Infallible and Confidential. Large Treatise, 300 pages, only $1 by mail, sealed, postpaid. Call book, with endorsements of the press, free. Send now. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

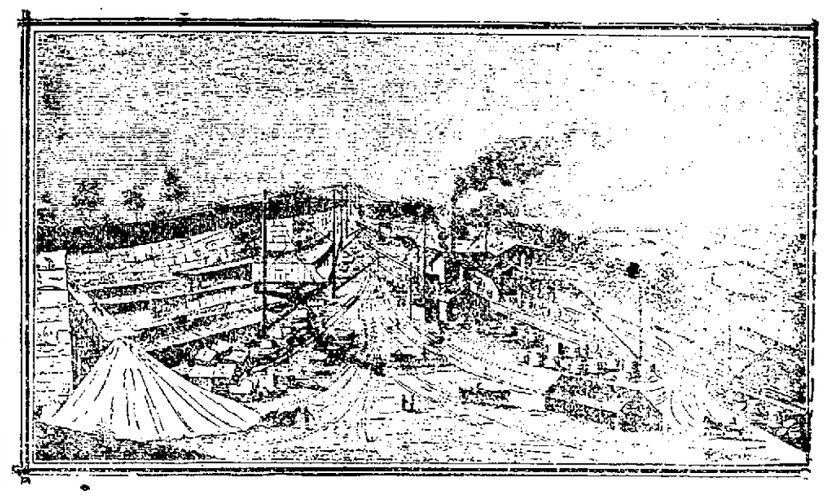
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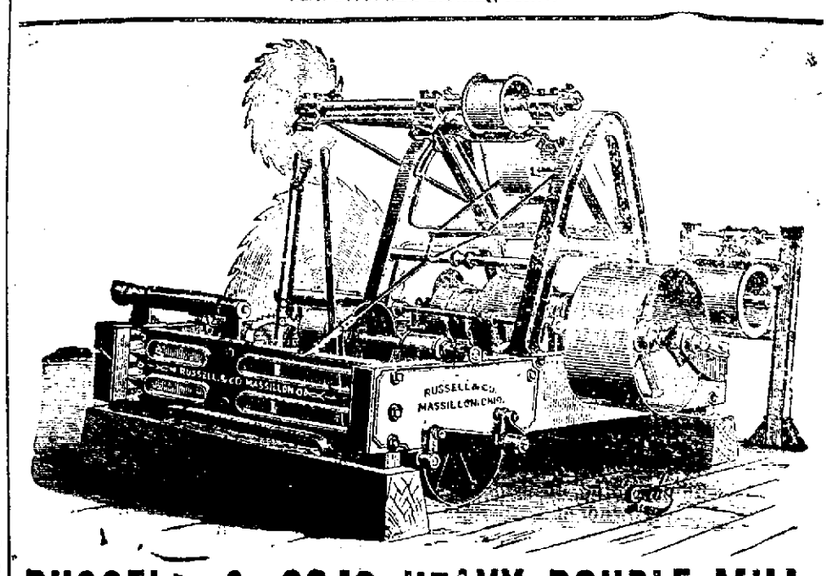
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CORRESPONDENCE.

The County Seat.

CANTON, July 18. The city council has passed an ordinance to do away entirely with street loafing. The ordinance went into effect Friday, and the [illegible] arrests [illegible]

[illegible] President of [illegible] celebrated his 90th birthday. Friday, by a [illegible] good meals [illegible]

[illegible] has accepted the invitation [illegible] Tournament of Cleveland, to [illegible] in a parade at Cottage Grove, July 25. A special train will be [illegible]

Billy Anderson has been brought [illegible] on forgery [illegible] answer to a charge preferred against him by Emma Wise. He is a married man.

[illegible] corner stone of the Morgan gymnasium at Mt. Union will be laid July 25 with [illegible] ceremony. A number [illegible] Canton [illegible] will be [illegible]

Mrs. Jacob Miller gave a delightful garden party on her West Tuscarawas street residence, Wednesday evening.

CANTON, July 15.—Delegates and alternates to the Prohibition state convention at Zanesville, July 24 and 25, were elected here Saturday. A resolution was passed instructing the delegates to vote for J. B. Herwig, of Springfield, for governor. It was decided to hold a county convention in Massillon, Thursday, August 8, to nominate county officers.

Base ball in Canton Sunday and the Cantons [illegible] Massillon, game was not played. The Law and Order League is [illegible]

North Lawrence.

Miss Alice J. Stanford returned from Orrville last Monday, accompanied by Miss Jennie Walker.

Miss Martha Arnott and child left Tuesday for Cleveland, where they will make their future home.

In a game of base ball played here Saturday between the Minglewood nine and the Reds, of this village, consisting mostly of married men, the score stood 22 to 9 in favor of Minglewood.

Mr Richard Cornell and wife spent Sunday at Meyers Lake.

Miss Maud Forrest and brothers paid their grandma, Mrs McInnes, a visit Sunday.

Mr. Hugh McInnes says that another boarder has enrolled his name on the family list as a young coal digger.

Mr. John Brown, who lately came home from Kansas, has returned on account of the depression in the coal trade.

Mrs. Jennie Fletcher, of Cleveland, is spending a week with her father, Thos. Richards.

A severe storm passed over our village Saturday morning, the lightning doing its work among the trees and it also passed through the engine house of the Blaine mine.

We notice a change in the upper portion of the town by the new residence of Mr. E. Morris, and also the change in the school house which is being made into a church by the Catholics of this village.

An ice cream festival will be given in the above church Saturday evening for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the church.

Mr. Marion Stock, of Canal Fulton, is making the plans for the new school house, which will be situated on Church street.

Fulton boys came over Tuesday and played ball with the Minglewood nine, Fulton coming out victorious. Score, 14 to 34.

Several of our miners attended the mass meeting Tuesday at Massillon.

On Monday evening while a score of cars were being put into Minglewood switch, our superintendent informed the conductor that the mine would not work on Tuesday, on account of the mass meeting, so the conductor took out the cars and placed them in the Blaine switch. Consequently they worked all day, and the district secretary worked in the same mine.

Clover Hill worked half a day the fore part of this month. CYCLONE.

Burton City.

Jno. Mulligan, who has been clerking for Wm. Brewer of North Lawrence is at home on a vacation.

Elias Arnell of Orrville is now in the employ of N. Stutz at the tile mill.

Attorney Coe and wife, of Orrville, were the guests of J. R. Roebuck, on Tuesday.

Edna May Roebuck has returned from Columbus where she has been visiting.

On Tuesday, an eight year old son of Samuel Seaman met with quite a serious accident. While playing with some machinery, he had his fore-finger torn from his hand.

Geo. Chatham had several ribs broken by falling off a load of hay on Monday.

Clover Hill mine worked only half a day the past two weeks, and we are informed that it looks blue for some time to come.

Will Walyandt will teach our school next term.

Phillip Hans of Canal Dover is home with his parents.

Frank Kurtz and wife of Canal Fulton are the guests of D. M. Hess.

Jerry Manning, of Massillon, was in town over Sunday.

Salineville.

The new shaft employs about seventy-five miners, and twenty-seven day hands. This mine worked four and a half days last week. S. Madison is superintendent at this place.

The old shaft worked five days last week. This mine did not work Friday on account of some trouble over the scales. One member was discharged.

The Empire mine, of which S. S. Carnathan, sr., is owner and superintendent, worked two days.

Hay's mine is not doing very much. James Strabley is owner and superintendent.

Anderson's strip vein is not running much coal, but hope they will get good orders soon. Brown Bros. owners, and M. Smith superintendent.

The miners would like to have the screen question settled. It is about time. Day han is say their wages are too low compared to other places.

Foster's strip vein worked four days last week. M. Foster owner, and D. Simpson superintendent.

It was a three months' strike last summer instead of six as reported in last week's INDEPENDENT.

Mrs. Grafton, living three miles east of here, was fatally injured Saturday morning by lightning coming down the chimney.

James Maple, sr., is very low at this writing.

Our potteries are turning out the best ware of the kind in this state.

The farmers were busy harvesting last week.

The Salvation Army is billed to start on Tuesday, the 16th.

Saturday was payday with the miners.

Farmer's mine worked five days last week. The output was 110 tons per day.

Company F, 8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, will hold its reunion at East Liverpool, O., August 16, 1889.

East Palestine.

The mines of this place are running very fair. State Line mine worked every day last week, with the exception of Thursday - they quit at dinner for want of coal.

Mine Inspector Bell visited Prospect mine last Monday, and State Line mine on Tuesday. I heard that he had been requested to examine the scales of the last named mine. There has been dissatisfaction about the weight for some time. Some thought the screen was wrong and ordered a committee to see the superintendent. When the committee told him what they were ordered to do he told them to go and examine the screen, and if there was anything wrong he would fix it. After a careful examination by the committee they could not find anything very far wrong. There was one part where we thought we might get coal and we pointed it out to the superintendent. He fixed it right away. One of the committee thought it made a change in his weight, but I must confess that I could not see where it made any difference in my weight. It kept bothering me to discover what was the cause, until one day a friend of mine said to me: "I can tell you what is the matter with the weight, the cars are not loaded as they used to be." I am satisfied that he is right, anyone who thinks different, let him try it and in order to do so, just build your cars high and square like we used to build them and see if you don't get better weight. Yes but some one will say I put a whole side four feet deep on two or three cars and I only got so much for them. I used to get four or five cars of a side that depth." Yes, and so you would now if the coal was the same height as it was then. We have not the height of coal consequently a given quantity of bearing in will not produce as much coal as it used to when the coal was higher. That being the case we don't load the cars so big, hence we think we don't get our weight.

Will some one give us the reason why Ohio miners suffered two and a half cents reduction while Pennsylvania is working at last year's prices? Indiana and Illinois are fighting to maintain last year's prices.

Manual Ward is on the sick list at this writing

There was horse racing on the fair grounds here on the Fourth. Several arrests were made for drunkenness.

If the party I gave three dollars too much to does not like to give it back after keeping it so long, would just put it into an envelope and address it to Box 18, East Palestine, O., I would be very thankful

Chapman.

The coal shaft being sunk near the High mill is getting along nicely and reflects great credit on the manager.

The Mountain Star base ball club of this place gave a pleasant dance on the K. of L. platform Monday evening, which swelled their treasury, and the boys are happy.

David Morgan, Joseph Hall and Wm. Lilley, not finding enough work to do here, returned to Caperton, W. Va., last week.

We notice in last week's INDEPENDENT that "Iroquis," residence unknown to us, gave W. T. Lewis a perfect "roasting."

It has been a mystery to a great many who were aware of the friction that existed between W. T. Lewis and John McBride how they so suddenly came to pull together in the same harness. But just wait. It is expected that there will be some "kicking over the traces" in the near future.

Chicken fighting is expected to be on the increase in this vicinity the next season, for quite a number have gone into the business of raising blooded stock and place them on the market at five dollars per pair.

So far we have failed to hear of any one willing to pick up the Republican nomination for county auditor. Lawrence precinct has not had a place on the county ticket for some time, and we justly believe she is entitled to be heard now. The many friends of Richard F. Myers, of Canal Fulton, would be pleased to see the Republican party tender him the above nomination at the coming primary election, and if this is done you can rest assured he would make that young Democratic bank teller "hunt his hole" in November, for Dick is a political "hustler" in all that the language implies.

All railway postal clerks receive their appointment for a probationary term of six months, then if their examinations are such that entitles them to their permanent commission it is recommended by the chief clerk to the superintendent of the division, after receiving his approval it is then granted by the deputy. David E. Reese had not been in the service three months when he completed his examination. Their chief clerk, O. T. Halloway seeing how proficient Mr. Ruse was in the service, recommended his permanent paper to Superintendent Burt and they were granted by the deputy last Thursday increasing his salary from $800 to $900 per year. Mr. Reese has reason to be proud of his promotion in more ways than one, especially so inasmuch as he never, directly or indirectly intimated to Mr. Holloway for the above favor, not knowing that anything could be done until the expiration of his six months probation, and he was greatly surprised when Mr. Halloway made known to him what had been done. This is his reward for being prompt, faithful and diligent to the responsibilities entrusted to his care, and will be an inducement for other postal clerks to follow suit, for it is the desire of Superintendent Burt to make the fifth division of the postal service the foremost in the land.

Mr. W. T. Lewis has resigned his position as secretary, and his place will remain vacant.

July 16, 1889.

Elton.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Canton, are spending the week in the country, the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Beck.

Miss Annie Morgan has come from Pittsburg to stay at home for some time, her friends all hope.

Mrs. Clara Wirtz and family of Orrville are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Harrold.

Mrs. Mary McFarren returned from a six weeks' visit to her relatives in Indiana, Saturday.

Mr. Ben Baughman was at Chippewa, Wayne county, Saturday.

The heaviest rain fall this season was Sunday afternoon, causing a great deal of oats to go down.

Mrs. Simeon Card and children came from Cleveland Tuesday; were guests of Mrs. Homer Baughman last week, but will visit Mr. Mark Card, of West Lebanon this week.

Mr. M. A. Baughman left Saturday for Corunna, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Baughman went to Canal Fulton, Tuesday to visit Harry Blecker.

Navarre.

Mr. S. M. Chase returned on Monday from a visit to his parents at Ashland, O.

Miss Nora Garver leaves this week for Doylestown, where she expects to spend the remainder of the summer.

A great deal of hay was damaged on Saturday, owing to the hard rain.

Mr. and Mrs. George, of the Hotel Navarre, visited over Sunday with her parents at Atwater, O.

Mrs. Addie Black returned to her home in Bolivar, Tuesday, after a two weeks' visit with her cousin, Charles Smith.

Mr. George Hansen, of Canal Dover, is visiting his sister, Mrs. H. D. Garver, of this place.

Will S. Smith has been spending his two weeks' vacation visiting friends at New Philadelphia, O. and Wheeling, Va.

The Rev. W. O. Siffert of Massillon, is repairing his Main street property, and when done, it will be quite an improvement to that end of town.

Grove City.

The mine worked four and a half days last week.

Pigeon Run mine worked three and a half days. The entries are working steadily for more territory, which will we reached by fall.

We are well pleased with the filling up on Tremont street in Massillon. It has been neglected for years past. It was a piece of road on which it was impossible for farmers to deliver their crops and produce during the winter months, and could not be looked after too soon.

C. Culler is drilling on the Frank Umbenhower farm.

Harry Flounders had a narrow escape in the coal mine last week by a fall of stone on his back. The stone broke in two, one piece falling on his ankle, which is badly bruised. He was setting a post at the time the stone came upon him.

On last Thursday evening, John Houvic, a coal miner, thinking that everything was all right, retired for his night's rest. To his sorrow in the morning he found his wife was gone. After looking up the case he found she had another lover, a man who had been boarding with them. His name is not known in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Houvic had two children, who are 2 and 4 years of age. The youngest is with her, and the other boy is at home. No word is yet given of the whereabouts of the runaways.

East Greenville.

The farmers succeeded in filling their barns with good hay the past week.

Mr. K. Severs, of Doylestown, is visiting his father-in-law, Mr. John Shaub.

The Anderson mine worked five days last week, changing a frown for a smile amongst the miners.

The Hemperly mine is driving entry as fast as possible, and expect to start more men to work the 1st of August.

The men who were employed sinking the new shaft on the Kurtz farm are looking blue.

A couple of Massillon belles visited this place last Saturday, and are still here at this writing.

The boilers are being repaired at the Anderson mine, and the men are idle for a few days.

Mr. Frank Oyster, of Ashland, is visiting friends here, the guest of Mr. G. Rone.

Mr. J. Morgan is again drilling south of town, on the farm of J. Stoner.

Quite a number of our citizens went to the Lake on Sunday. They report a good time, although the rain spoiled their fun.

Massillon Mines.

The work is not very brisk here at present, some of the mines are not running at all, while others are only working part time. Dealers and operators complain of low prices, and some say they do not care to run during such dull times. Sippo Mine No. 3 worked only two days in the last half of June and has done nothing since.

Anderson's worked four days last week, and the rest of Howell's mines are all working part of the time.

West Massillon Nos. 1 and 2 are running full blast and loading a vast amount of coal each week.

Work at Sonnhalter's is progressing rapidly. The switch is now completed they will soon commence to take out coal.

One thing that is very noticeable here is the great number of strange flats that have been coming in lately. It is a difficult thing to account for unless it is because we are supplying new trade. It has been said that we are filling orders that have heretofore gone to Indiana or Illinois. If such is the case are the Ohio miners black-legging? HUSTLER.

PROFIT SHARING

Discussed by "A Peacemaker."

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over the National Labor Tribune of last week I observed an article entitled "A Profit Sharing Plan." It was a letter written by Mr. Fawcett Plumb, an Illinois operator, to the Hon. Dan McLaughlin, of Braidwood. Mr. Plumb is connected with the Coal Run Coal Company, and his letter contained an offer to the company's men who are now out on a strike. The offer was so marvelous, considering the source from which it came, that I could hardly believe my eyesight. It is very evident, both from the substance and the tone of the letter, that Mr. Plumb is not only ready to act fair and square, but also that he is something of a philanthropist. It certainly is a pleasure to find such a man. We see so much greed and selfishness displayed on every hand by capitalists and employers that we are actually dumbfounded when we meet a man who is willing to give labor a fair proportion of its earnings. I am of the opinion that the officers of the N. P. U. should investigate this matter, and if the offer is as fair as the letter seems to indicate, they should immediately accept it. In order to give you a good idea of the plan contemplated in Mr Plumb's letter, I will inclose it just as it appears in The Tribune:

STREATOR, ILL., June 17.

Hon. D. McLaughlin:

DEAR SIR:—Owing to the trouble that now exists between operators and miners in a part of No. 12 district leads me to offer a suggestion on the problem now pending.

The Coal Run Coal Company with which I am connected, has recently offered its men a new arrangement for working their mine:

1. Start the mine and sell all of the product to the very best advantage.

2. Pay each man seventy cents per ton for lump coal; then pay to the company ten cents per ton for all lump, nut and slack sold.

3. Pay the expenses of the mine, management, superintendence.

4. Divide equally the balance between the men and mine.

We think by putting the bottom men on the profit-sharing basis along with the diggers we could operate our mine more economically, and a gain would result to both sides. The digger would have free access to our books and learn the facts of our business. When bright times come in the winter for good trade, as it often does, he would share its good effects.

Take a car nut which sells for $20, $2 taken out for the mine, leaving $18. The digger would get one-half of this, or say $9, or if slack, which sells here at 40c. the miner would have 15c added to every ton of slack made. All good slack would be sent out and sold. No bad coal would be loaded; no props lost in the gob; a community interest would be felt in all things done.

I might elaborate this, but it is not necessary. There are men enough in this place now willing to take hold of this with us to run our mine, but the stronghold that the union has on its men will not admit of it. The district board ought to advise some such thing as this. It might lead to a solution of the vexed question. I am sure I want any thing that contains the elements of fairness. Should you happen to see any of the district board, or Mr. Reed, talk with him about the principle involved and see what is thought of it.

Very respectfully, F. PLUMB.

This letter fully explains itself, and it is almost useless to make any further remarks upon it. It will be very easily seen just what such an arrangement would accomplish. It would give the miner a fair remuneration for his labor, and make him equally interested with the operator in the success and prosperity of the company. All the company's books would be open to the men, and a committee could be elected to inspect them at stated intervals, or whenever it should be deemed best. This would prevent fraud of any kind and the miner could be sure of getting just weight.

If such a plan could be perfected company stores would no longer be a burden and a nuisance, but would really be a blessing. It would be a complete solution to that most perplexing of all problems, the labor question, and the toiling masses would reap some benefit from their labor. Yours as ever,

PEACEMAKER.

Went to a Congenial Climate.

The Canton people will take to the woods when they read this description of the wild bull that gored a poor Zoar laborer nearly to death: "The bull was afterwards sold to Canton parties, and ten men started with it for that place. Although they had ropes and a ring in its nose, they could not manage it, but had to get it into a field at the wayside, and devise other means. The bull weighed over 2,000 pounds."

IT WON'T BAKE BREAD.—In other words Hood's Sarsaparilla will not do impossibilities. Its proprietors tell plainly what it has done, submit proffs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly, if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of others is sufficient assurance that you will not be disappointed in the result.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Sheney & Co., Toledo, O, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucas surface of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sewer Building.

Contractor Crooks is pushing the trunk sewer with all possible energy, and hopes to complete it in six weeks. He has a force of twenty-five men, who have about 1,000 feet ready to receive the pipe which is not yet here. The trench is from twelve to five feet deep. Thus far he has not been greatly troubled with water, as was predicted by a great many, though the worst point is not yet passed. He has begun at the end, in order that the completed sewer may drain the ditch as the work progresses. The contractor has some [illegible] men on his pay roll and is allowing them fifteen cents an hour.

Salem's Railroad.

The new railroad, says the Salem Era, known as the Salem & Pittsburg R R is rapidly taking shape and is no longer a paper affair. It is estimated by those who have the matter in charge, that it will require $80,000 to construct the road, of that amount they propose to raise $30,000 by subscription and issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest for the remaining $50,000. Of the $30,000 required to be raised, the mail mill has given $10,000, and individual capitalists and companies will complete the sum needed. Work will begin very soon, the road located, and without further blow or bluster the new railroad—the dream of Salem for years—will materialize. As we have often said before, Salem may be slow, but she gets there just the same.

Sudden Death.

The papers are full of sudden deaths. If you have choking sensations, fluttering, pain or tenderness in chest, faint easily, take Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart, and so escape death, as did Henry Brown, druggist, of Cleveland, O. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Take
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
100
Doses
One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won

Merit Wins for Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of John Ewalt, late of Stark County, O., deceased.

Dated the 11th day of July, 1889.

5-3t TOBIAS SCHOTT, Admin'strator.

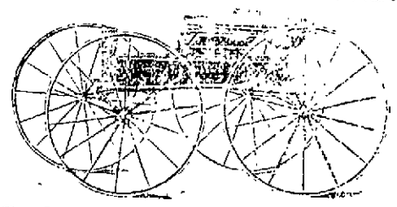
Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Sarah Newsteter, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated, the 16th day of July, 1889.

JOHN R. WALTER, Executor.

Perry H. Young,
—MAKER OF—
WAGONS & CARRIAGES.



Good material and competent workmen. Repairing skillfully and reasonably done.

Erie Street, Massillon.

Spangler & Co.,



HATTERS.

CONCERNING THE
Star Shirts and Shirt Waists:

For 18 years the Star Shirts and Shirt Waists have led all others in quality—a fact conceded by other merchants whose standard of comparison is invariably the STAR PERFECTION in every particular is what is aimed at in the production of the Star goods, and the certainty on the part of the public that in buying goods bearing the Star trade mark they will get goods of Perfect Shape, Perfect Fit and Perfect Workmanship, has given the Star goods a great hold upon the confidence of the public. The merits of the

STAR WHITE,
PERCALE, AND
FLANNEL SHIRTS

Are so well-known that little need be said of them. The Star Shirt Waists are universally acknowledged to be the only shirt waists which are of satisfactory proportions.

THEY SELL ON THEIR NAME AND MERITS
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall St N. Y.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

TAXATION.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1889, to amend Section 2 of Article XII, of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the raising of revenue for the support of the state and local governments, but laws shall be uniform on the same class of subjects. Burying grounds, public school houses, offices used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published, as may be directed by law.

SECTION 2. At such election those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—Yes," and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—No."

SECTION 3. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January, 1890.

ELBERT L. LAMPSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOS. F. DAVIS,
President pro tem of the Senate.
Adopted April 3, 1889.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Daniel J. Ryan, secretary of state of the State of Ohio do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1889, taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official [SEAL] seal at Columbus, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1889.

DANIEL J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Augustus Grossweiler, who was convicted of burglary and larceny at the May term, 1889, of the court of common pleas, of Stark county, and sentenced by said court to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the term of one year, will make his applicat on to the Ohio State Board of Pardons for a pardon, at its next regular meeting, held after the publication of this notice.

AUGUSTUS GROSSWEILER

Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Council of the City of Massillon, O., at the office of the city clerk at corner of Erie and Tremont streets in said city, until 12 o'clock m. on the 22d day of July, 1889, for 1,000 feet of rubber fire hose and three nozzles.

Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of council.

H. W. LOEFFLER, Clerk.

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A Victor Clover Huller, good as new. Size No. 3; late pattern; built by the Newark Machine Co., Columbus, O. Inquire of E. Anderson, Independent Office, Massillon, O.

B. & B.

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Have lost all their starch only the shadows of their former selves, and just in the midst of the WASH-GOODS Season.

Anderson's celebrated Ginghams reduced to 25 cents a yard, as a bargain starter. The same story in the Challie departments. All our stock reduced to half. Nice and new ones marked at "clearance prices." 50c. Zephyr Gingham Side Bands at 25 cents. 35c and 40c Zephyrs at 20c. 25c and 30c Zephyrs at 15c. Finest French Satines at 25c. 30c Satines at 15c and 18c.

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